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THREE CENTS

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## SYRIAN AGREEMENT REACHED BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Former Government Actuated by Desire to Honor Its Obligations to France and Those Entered Into With the Arabs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns on inquiry in authoritative quarters that the reports in the French press which have been reproduced here regarding the Syrian agreement are reliable. It was further reiterated that throughout the dispute the British Government has wholly and solely acted by a desire to honor both its obligations to France and those entered into with the Arabs.

The whole trouble has been, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the failure of the French and Arabs to arrive at an understanding between themselves. Great Syria could not recede from her alliance to the Arabs on the basis of which France and Britain secured the release of Mecca as an invaluable ally recognized him as an independent ruler of the Hedjaz.

Regarding the question of a mandatory, Article XXII of the covenant of League of Nations lays down that wishes of the community concerned must be the principal consideration in the selection of a mandatory.

When Emir Feisal during his visit declined to agree to France as mandatory for Syria, the British government formally declared that it did in no circumstances accept the mandate. Ultimately an allied commission, consisting of two Americans, Crane and Mr. King, went to Syria reported that the Arabs were quite willing to France as a mandatory.

Under difficult circumstances the Arab's role has been to endeavor to bring her two allies together, without coercion of the Arabs, to accept her as a mandatory. Apparently French press and even some French politicians seized on the arrival of Emir Said as a pretext to cast blame on Great Britain for her difficulties with the Arabs.

On the French right to Mosul in the 1916 treaty recognized, it agreed during Mr. Clemenceau's visit to England in December, 1918, that the Mosul district should go to Syria as an integral part of Mesopotamia. Britain, therefore, apparently wins there. The arrangement by which the British evacuation of Damascus, Hamah, Homs and Aleppo may not be followed by the French occupation thereof is due to the fact that boundary of the new Arab State in 1916 was placed slightly west of these towns, although the French subsequently claimed them.

**British Evacuation Is Begun**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Afghan army during the past week, even in Britain, has been much quieter formerly and the general situation appears to give hopes of restoration of quiet on the frontier in the future.

Further news is forthcoming from India as to the recent raid on India. Eighty Indian officers and other ranks were given free passage by the British Government in order to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, they were entertained by the Hedjaz.

Asia Minor the British troops began the evacuation of the towns and a detachment left Tiflis Sept. 11.

A dinner to General Cory and his son their departure, the notables expressed the highest appreciation of their work.

A British officer who has returned to India states that the stories of unbalance there are quite untrue, all is quiet there and no disturbances have broken out in consequence of the British evacuation.

**Military Occupation of Levant**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is officially announced that Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have made an agreement on the changes made in the method of the military occupation of the Levant by the French and British troops. Under this present British troops must evacuate Nov. 1 all the territories north of the frontier between Syria and Palestine, it being understood that this will only be a provisional character and can be changed when the Conference definitely fixes the organization of the Levant.

**British Mission in Arabia Held**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Cork Examiner, the principal South Ireland Nationalist paper, has been suspended for publishing a Sinn Fein loan prospectus, and the police have seized the copies of the Examiner of Sept. 12 containing the loan prospectus. The proprietors point out that the publication of the loan prospectus was antecedent to the proclamation concerning the suppression of the Dail Eirann under the Crime Act.

mission to extort better terms from the Imam regarding the points of difference about which negotiations are proceeding.

**Reason for Emir Feisal's Visit**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Emir Feisal is now reported to be proceeding direct to London and will probably go to Paris later. The Emir's visit is being made at the request of the British Government to discuss the mandate for his country and the subject of Syria's position.

## CHINA AND JAPAN CONFER, IS REPORT

Informal Exchange of Views on Shantung Settlement in Progress, According to Statements in Reliable Chinese Quarter

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An informal exchange of views between the Chinese and Japanese governments in regard to the Shantung settlement is now in progress, according to statements made in a reliable Chinese quarter here yesterday. For-

ward, he declared, autocracies had gone for ever. At home the electorate had trebled, a fundamental change in the hours of labor had occurred and the attitude of the Nation toward questions like unemployment had fundamentally changed. To complete the picture, the slums must go. He hoped that the long-drawn and wretched misunderstanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom would also disappear. Waste must disappear and a new Britain spring up, freed from ignorance, insobriety, penury, squalor and tyranny.

### Changes Require Steady Work

Rather than be a counsel for the old order of things, he declared, he would throw up his brief tomorrow. These changes required steady work by all, for all, in a spirit of cooperation, of comradeship, of justice, of sympathy and self-sacrifice. The war had brought forth these qualities. Was peace to call forth nothing but grasping greed, avarice, faction, timidity, indulgence? The difficulties they were facing were not so great as those they had overcome in the war but the history of mankind unfortunately showed that after man had overcome gigantic difficulties he often failed because he shrank from secondary difficulties.

Speaking of the League of Nations, the Prime Minister said he had looked to the league to protect the small nations from the voracity of the great but the league was also apparently required to prevent small nations devouring each other. There never had been such terrible retribution for departing from the spirit of fairness among nations that had befallen Germany and that lesson should be conspicuous to all peoples.

### Need for a Strong Hand

Noting that despite the peace with Germany and Austria, the war continued in half Europe and nearly half Asia, he said: "I fear that this welter of warring peoples will go on unless you have a strong hand like that of the federated power of the nations of the world to insist upon peace terms from ocean to ocean. I see no hope for the world except in a strong league of its peoples to enforce peace."

As he concluded, the Prime Minister appealed for fair play not only between nations but between Capital and Labor, declaring that self-seeking would bring disaster at home for all classes as surely as a similar spirit brought catastrophe for the nations animated by it.

The speech was greatly applauded, although it also drew two interjections from the audience as to Ireland and Russia.

## GENERAL DENIKIN'S TROOPS ADVANCE

Volunteers Entirely Wipe Out the Large Advance Made by Bolsheviks Toward Kharkov

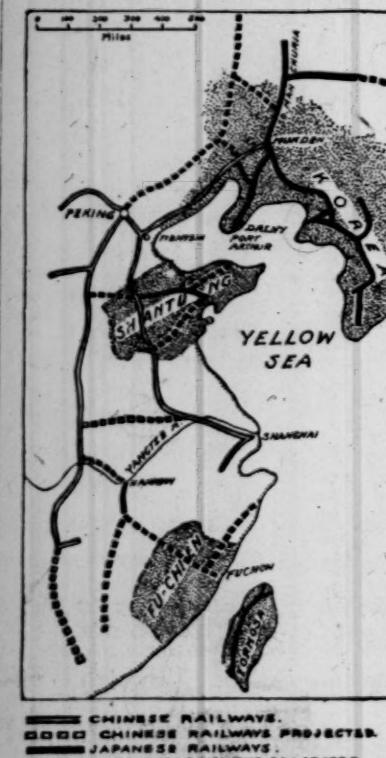
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In northern Russia and along the eastern and Polish front, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that there has been little change in the military situation except west of Kiev, where the Bolsheviks have driven General Petlura out of Radomysl, but have so far made no attempt to recapture Kiev itself. In south Russia General Denikin's volunteers have gained further success and now hold the line running from Syklyava-Tsarkov to a point 30 miles from Kiev. In the Sumi area the volunteers have captured the important railway junction of Vorobjova, 40 miles northwest of Sumi, and the volunteers have entirely wiped out the large advance made by the Bolsheviks toward Kharkov. In the Tzaritsin area the Bolsheviks have been so badly defeated by General Wrangel's troops that they are now retreating up the Volga.

The Siberian offensive against the Bolsheviks, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, is continuing successfully, and Admiral Koltchak's third army has reached a point 45 miles southeast of Kurgan on the Petropavlovsk-Kurgan Railway, while further north Admiral Koltchak's second army has broken through the Bolshevik lines on the Ishim-Yutorosov road. Further north the Bolsheviks have entered Tobolsk and are now 12 miles east of the town. In the south around Aktiubinsk large

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what report shall be made.



CHINA'S RAILWAYS.  
CHINESE RAILWAYS.  
PROJECTED  
JAPANESE RAILWAYS.  
PROJECTED.

For the Christian Science Monitor

**Japan's strangle-hold on Peking**

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication to Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

mal negotiations have not yet begun, it was declared, because "there must first be an understanding between the two nations before an amicable agreement may be reached."

This authority indicated that China entertained hopes of obtaining better terms than those provided under the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915, and "hoped to salvage something of what was wrecked at that time." It will be good for Japan," this authority continued, "to relinquish some of the concessions she obtained from China at that unfavorable time. They were obtained under duress."

He asserted that China's proclamation of peace with Germany by mandate, had no relation to the Shantung question, but was intended to make possible the resumption of commercial relations to be followed by the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Chinese Government, this authority stated, believes Japan "is aware that it is well for Japan, and that in fact she gains by keeping on friendly terms with China, and will set it in her interest to come to an accommodation with China in a generous and friendly spirit."

Japanese circles here have not been informed of an exchange of views between China and Japan on the Shantung settlement, and it is declared that no negotiations are in progress between America and Japan with reference to Shantung. Information has been received, however, indicating that the treaty will be ratified by Japan before the end of this month.

In Japanese quarters it is regarded as impossible that Japan can specify any definite date on which Kiaochow and Tsingtao can be restored to China until after an agreement shall have been reached between China and Japan. To reach such an agreement, it is not necessary that China should sign the Versailles treaty, it is declared.

## IRISH NATIONALIST PAPER SUSPENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Cork Examiner, the principal South Ireland Nationalist paper, has been suspended for publishing a Sinn Fein loan prospectus, and the police have seized the copies of the Examiner of Sept. 12 containing the loan prospectus. The proprietors point out that the publication of the loan prospectus was antecedent to the proclamation concerning the suppression of the Dail Eirann under the Crime Act.

## CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE WAR

**British Premier at City Temple Tells What Is Necessary in "New World"—Need League to Protect the Small Nations**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Emir Feisal is now reported to be proceeding direct to London and will probably go to Paris later. The Emir's visit is being made at the request of the British Government to discuss the mandate for his country and the subject of Syria's position.

numbers from the southern army and the Orenburg Cossacks have deserted to the Bolsheviks rather than withdraw from their native land. The Bolsheviks advancing from Aktiubinsk have effected a junction with the Bolsheviks moving northwest from Chelkar along the railway. Communications have thus been opened with Turkistan, which is rich in the resources so much needed by the Bolsheviks, but it is doubtful whether railway difficulties will allow the Bolsheviks to utilize them.

## LABOR SITUATION THOUGHT CRITICAL

**President Wilson and Leaders in Washington Endeavoring to Prevent Steel Strike and Arrange a Peaceful Solution**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Indication that the nation-wide strike of steel workers will not be called off or postponed was seen yesterday, when representatives of 24 labor unions who are assisting the national commission for organizing iron and steel workers meeting here unanimously adopted a resolution giving the organizing committee full power to conduct the strike.

That Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, has not been asked and is not expected to attend the meeting here was indicated in statement of John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the organizing committee, who declared he had no knowledge of Mr. Gompers' coming or being asked to come. "The Federation of Labor must bow to our edicts. We are the supreme body," Mr. Fitzpatrick said.

This is taken to mean that the expected last-minute intervention of Mr. Gompers to avert the strike will not materialize, and that the walkout will take place as scheduled next Monday.

Just before the opening of yesterday's meeting a statement signed by Mr. Fitzpatrick and others of the committee answering the letter of E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was made public. The statement declared that the sole issue of the strike is the question of a conference, which has been refused by the committee by Mr. Gary. The question of a closed shop brought up by Mr. Gary is only dragged into this controversy as a bugaboo to cloud the real issue, the statement said. It went on to say that Mr. Gary doubted the authority of the commission to speak for the workers, and that a strike was the only means of proving the committee was authorized to act for the workers, although deplored that such action was necessary.

**Steel Heads Confident**

They Claim That Only 10 to 20 Per Cent of Men Will Go Out

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Confidence prevailed at the offices of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday that the union workers would not be able to muster enough recruits for the walkout on Monday to injure production materially. It is believed the strikers will number between 10 and 20 per cent of the organization's employees.

It was pointed out that the greatest strength of the unions was in the less important departments of iron production.

Officials said there would be few strikers among the basic iron workers.

The walkout, they added, would be confined largely to the foreign and radical element among the employees,

and they expressed little concern at the loss of these men, who will be regarded as "resigned" when they fall to report on Monday morning.

**Situation in Ohio**

Order for Strike Sent to All Steel Centers, Organizer Says

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Thirty thousand steel workers are expected to strike in Ohio next Monday. That figure was given by Henry W. Raisse, steel workers' organizer in Ohio. Mr. Raisse said yesterday the order for the strike has already been sent to all steel centers in the State.

In Cleveland, 15,000 of the estimated 30,000 steel workers will go out, he said. Youngstown will give at least 10,000 organized workers to the strike, Mr. Raisse estimated. Ten thousand

imported workers will be employed in spite of the lag in the campaign during the last two or three weeks.

**GERMAN BANKING CONFERENCE**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—German Government today called leading bankers to attend a conference at which some means of saving the financial situation will be sought. The conference was prompted by the rapid depreciation of the mark.

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## BULGARIAN TREATY SUMMARY ISSUED

Document Cabled to Washington by United States Peace Commission Follows Same General Plan as the Austrian Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Following is a summary of the Bulgarian treaty of peace cabled by the United States peace commission at Paris to the Department of State.

The treaty follows the same general plan as the Austrian treaty and several identical parts are omitted, relating to the League of Nations, prisoners, penalties, labor and aerial navigation.

and Bulgarian Schools

would be futile to undertake to see the figures concerning the and Bulgarian schools, for they are deliberately confused in the memorandum. It is true that there were Greek schools in the sanjak of Edirne, 11 in the case of Dodecanese, and 13 in the case of Soufli, schools in all. But in the same year there were 48 Bulgarian schools in all. As to the figure of 166 Greek schools, cited in the memorandum, we Greeks do not know what it concerns. The number of Greek schools in the whole of the city of Adrianople, before the war, was 123, and that of the schools was 416.

Bulgarian delegation claims the Turks of western Thrace are very discontented with the Bulgar administration. But it is only trying to read the interpellations of Turkish deputies at the Sobranje on Nov. 11 and Dec. 12, 1917, and the addressed by the same deputies Venizelos in the month of Dec. 1918, in order to see the real wants of the Thracian Turks.

A memorandum protests against distribution of western Thrace to the ground that Bulgaria is thus deprived of the only port by which she could come in with the great maritime. But Bulgaria possesses a port on the Black Sea of two are of capital importance, no better than the port of Dardanelles; hereafter the Black Sea Dardanelles are to be free; Greece has declared her desire to assure to Bulgaria the peace of free access to the Sea, whether by means of the Dardanelles or even of Cavalla, superior to the former. We therefore fail to see on what the Bulgarian delegation can that the economic interests of Bulgaria would suffer if western awarded to Greece.

In Production

A memorandum maintains that since the Greek population is supplied with agriculture and that Bulgarians constitute the principal of production in the country. Mr. Antonides establishes that the Greek population in the city of Adrianople participated in a proportion of 35 per cent in the of mining industries, 50 per cent in the total of agricultural and manufacturing industries, 30 per cent in the total of commercial firms, and 30 per cent in the total export industries. The Moslem comes next in the order of size, and the other ethnic elements follow at a great distance. view of the above points, we believe that the considerations forward by the Bulgarian have no bearing on, and in undermine, the right of Greece in western Thrace and to refuse Bulgaria to come into possession of the Hellenic territories to the Aegean Sea."

**TRADE OF PRINTING TRADES IS OPPOSED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEW YORK.—At a conference of representatives of international of the allied printing of the United States and Canada yesterday at the Pennsylvania Hotel, a signed statement from members of the various international bodies was read stating that the announced for Oct. 1 by several York unions, would not be issued or supported by the international organizations.

Meetings for the 44-hour week, effective on May 1, 1920, have practically completed, it was

regard to the strike planned by New York unions, the statement

arbitrary position taken by the of these local unions in regard to an offer of fair arbitration is conflict with the policies re

laboratory by the members of International Typographical Union.

door is open for the adjust

this dispute through con

ciliation, or by fair

discrepancy if necessary."

**STEE CROWE IN PARIS**

France (Tuesday)—Sir Eyre

assistant undersecretary of foreign affairs in the British

since 1912, will arrive to-mor

row in London, having been ap-

pointed plenipotentiary on the

Council of the Peace Con-

We will have the rank of

ambassador. Bulgarian na-

tional, however, who became residents in territories assigned to Greece after Oct. 18 will not acquire Greek nationality without a permit from Greece. Provisions are made for reciprocal options as to nationality. Greece agrees to embody in a treaty with the Allies such provisions as may seem necessary to protect the interest of the minorities of race, language, or religion, and make provisions necessary to protect the freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations.

Regarding Thrace, Bulgaria agrees to accept any settlement the allied and associated powers may make in this territory as to the nationality of the inhabitants. Bulgaria's economic outlet to the Aegean Sea is assured by the Allies.

Bulgaria agrees to assure the complete protection of life and liberty of all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion, who all enjoy the same civil and political rights. No restriction is imposed on the free use of any language in private or public.

### Part 4. Military, Naval and Air

The Bulgarian Army shall not exceed 20,000 men, including officers and depot troops.

Within three months, the Bulgarian military forces will be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished, and voluntary enlistment substituted. The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of the internal order and control of the frontiers.

The number of gendarmes, customs officials, and other armed guards shall not exceed 10,000, making a total of not more than 30,000 rifles in use in Bulgaria.

All officers, including customs officials and other guards, must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained under obligation to serve till 40 years old, those duly appointed agreeing at least to 20 consecutive years of active service. Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than 12 consecutive years with the colors.

Within three months there must exist only one military school, and no other school nor societies will be allowed to drill, use arms, or train for war.

Within three months the armament of the Bulgarian Army must be reduced according to given schedules, all surplus to be surrendered. The manufacture of war material will be confined to a single factory, under state control, and all other such establishments will be closed or converted. The importation or exportation of arms, munitions and war material of all kinds is forbidden.

### Part 5. Financial Clauses

Financial clauses are very similar to those in the Austrian treaty. The priority of charges on the assets of Bulgaria shall be (1) cost of all armies of occupation of the Allies; (2) service of external pre-war Ottoman public debt as may be attributed to Bulgaria in respect to the cession to Bulgaria of Ottoman territory; (3) cost of reparation as prescribed by the treaty. Bulgaria undertakes to transfer to the reparation commission any claims she may have for reparation by Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

### Part 6. Economic Clauses

The economic clauses are of the same general import as those in the Austrian treaty. Bulgaria assumes obligations similar to those imposed on Austria in regard to commercial matters, treatment of nationals of the allied or associated states, the enforcement of treaties, the liquidation of private enemy property, the adjustment of debts and contracts, and the protection of industrial property.

There are some points of difference in the Bulgarian clauses of considerable importance.

For one year from the coming into force of the treaty with Bulgaria, customs duties on imports from the allied and associated states will not be higher than the favorable duties applied to imports into Bulgaria on July 28, 1914.

The Bulgarian Government is required to revoke all exceptional war measures affecting the property of the allied nations, whereas similar measures put into operation by the allied and associated powers are declared final and binding.

Bulgaria, in a series of new provisions, is made responsible for certain obligations incurred by her owing to the acquisition of property after the Balkan wars.

### Part 7. Reparation

Bulgaria recognizes that by joining the war of aggression which Germany and Austria-Hungary waged against the allied and associated powers she caused the latter losses and sacrifices of all kinds for which she ought to make adequate reparation. On the other hand, it is recognized that Bulgaria's resources are not sufficient to make adequate reparation. A capital sum of 2,250,000,000 francs in gold is agreed upon as being such as Bulgaria is able to make, to be paid in half-yearly payments on Jan. 1 and July 1, beginning July, 1920. Each half-yearly payment includes 5 per cent interest on capital and provision of a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the total amount in 37 years from Jan. 1, 1921, to 1958, except that the first two payments shall represent interest at 2 per cent only. Sum shall be remitted through the inter-allied commission to the reparation commission created by the German treaty.

The reparation commission shall have the right to require, issue and to sell and dispose of bonds based on payments made by Bulgaria and to fix the nominal amount of the bonds, which shall not exceed the total capital then outstanding. The inter-allied commission shall consider the resources from time to time of Bulgaria, and shall have power to recommend to the reparation commission the cancellation or postponement of any payments to be made by Bulgaria.

### Part 8. Transfer of Claims

Bulgaria recognizes the transfer to the Allies of any claims to payment or repayment which Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey may have against her and the Allies, and on the other hand, they agree not to require from Bulgaria any payment in respect of the supply by Austria-Hungary of German war material since Aug. 1, 1914.

Within six months from the coming into force of the treaty Bulgaria agrees to deliver to Greece, Rumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, live stock according to the stipulated tables, divided proportionally among

them, amounting in all to about 125 bulls, 13,000 milch cows, 12,500 horses and mares, 2,500 mules, 12,000 draft oxen, and 33,000 sheep as compensation for the animals taken from these countries by Bulgaria during the war.

During a period of two years, the inter-allied commission shall have the right to attribute live stock to Greece, Rumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State. The value of these deliveries shall be credited to Bulgaria.

As special compensation for the de-

struction of the coal mines in Serbian territory Bulgaria agrees to deliver to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State 50,000 tons of coal a year for five years from the Bulgarian state mines at Pernik, providing that the inter-allied commission gives its approval and is satisfied such deliveries do not interfere unduly with the economic life of Bulgaria.

### Commission at Sofia

The inter-allied commission shall be established at Sofia as soon as possible after the coming into force of the present treaty. The commission shall consist of three members nominated by Great Britain, France, and Italy, with a right to withdraw upon six months' notice. Bulgaria will be represented by a commissioner who may be invited to take part in the sittings, but who shall have no power to vote.

The commission shall continue in existence so long as any payments due under the present treaty remain unpaid. Bulgaria agrees to provide by law the necessary authority for the commission to carry out its duties. Cost and expenses of the commission will be paid by Bulgaria and will be a first charge upon the revenues payable to the commission. A list of taxes and revenues, including receipts from concessions for working of mines or quarries, public utilities or state monopolies, shall be prescribed to produce the above sum. In case Bulgaria fails to make the requisite payments or to enforce the legislation to carry on this work, the inter-allied commission will be entitled to collect such taxes and to hold and disburse the proceeds to apply to priorities laid down in this treaty.

### Part 9. Economic Clauses

Financial clauses are very similar to those in the Austrian treaty. The priority of charges on the assets of Bulgaria shall be (1) cost of all armies of occupation of the Allies; (2) service of external pre-war Ottoman public debt as may be attributed to Bulgaria in respect to the cession to Bulgaria of Ottoman territory; (3) cost of reparation as prescribed by the treaty. Bulgaria undertakes to transfer to the reparation commission any claims she may have for reparation by Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey.

### Part 10. Economic Clauses

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### Part 11. Ports, Waterways, Railways

The general provisions of the ports, waterways and railways clauses are similar to those in the Austrian treaty, obliging Bulgaria to allow freedom of transit through her territories on railroads and navigable waterways to persons, goods, vessels, mails, etc., without imposing restrictions or undue delays. Bulgaria also agrees to liberty of transit to telegraph and telephone messages.

The Danube is declared to be international from Ulm and all vessels and property of all powers will be treated on an equal footing. Bulgaria shall cede to the Allies within three months a proportion of tugs and vessels and material necessary for the utilization of the river system, compensation being provided for.

The European commission of the Danube shall reassume the powers it had before the war, but as a provisional measure, the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Rumania only shall constitute this commission. From the point where the competence of European control ceases, the Danube shall be placed under an international commission, composed of two representatives of the German riparian states, and one representative of each non-riparian state represented in the future on the European Commission of the Danube. Bulgaria is obliged to recognize the Berne convention or any subsequent convention, regarding the transportation of passengers and goods by rail, whether she refused or not to participate in the preparation of such conventions or to subscribe to them.

Provisions also are made for transfer of the railway lines and for establishment of new frontier stations.

### Part 12. Transfer of Claims

Bulgaria recognizes the transfer to the Allies of any claims to payment or repayment which Germany, Austria-Hungary or Turkey may have against her and the Allies, and on the other hand, they agree not to require from Bulgaria any payment in respect of the supply by Austria-Hungary of German war material since Aug. 1, 1914.

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## CONGRESS HONORS GENERAL PERSHING

Commander of United States Overseas Forces in Turn Pays Tribute to People and Urges Unity of Purpose in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Congress extended to General Pershing yesterday the formal resolution of the gratitude of the people of the United States for the services he and the officers and men under his command had rendered to the Nation and the world in the great war.

It was as "the representative of the American expeditionary force," and not in his own name, that the guest of honor acknowledged the encomiums poured on him and his men by congressional orators of long experience and high standing.

Sitting in the aisle in front of the Speaker's chair, the commander listened with an air of solemnity and appreciation to the praise bestowed on him and his army "for their daring, their endurance, and the high standard of achievement," which they had established "as the heritage of the republic."

### General Honors People

It was left to General Pershing himself, however, to call attention to other phases. He reminded his hearers that the victory which the occasion was intended to honor could not have been achieved but for the sacrifices and the support of the American people, the constancy and endurance of the allied armies and the allied peoples, and the belief back of it all that the cause was that of right and justice.

In the course of his brief address General Pershing maintained a high key, particularly significant at this time. For one thing he warned a body in which partisanship sometimes runs riot that "the great achievements, the high ideals, the sacrifices of our army and our people belong to no party and to no creed"; that the experience should make for nationalism and solidarity and the preservation of the institutions of the country. "The solidarity of the republic and its institutions," he said, "in the test of a world war should fill with pride every man and woman living under its flag."

Unity of purpose and cooperation with the forces overseas by the people of the United States and every department of the government enabled the American Army to fulfill its mission abroad, General Pershing said.

### Tribute to British Navy

Speaking of the work performed by the United States Navy in transporting the troops to France, the general paid a high tribute to the help given by the British Navy.

"In this arduous service," said General Pershing, "the generous assistance of the seamen of Great Britain deserves our lasting appreciation."

The speeches on behalf of Congress and the people were made by Albert B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, and president pro tempore of the Senate; Speaker Frederick H. Gillett of the House of Representatives, and Representative Charles Clark, "dean of the congressional delegation of Missouri," General Pershing's home State.

In the absence of Vice-President T. R. Marshall, Senator Cummings represented the Senate at the presiding officer's desk. With him was Speaker Gillett. Seated in front of the platform were the members of the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the corps of foreign diplomatic representatives, representatives of the Navy Department and representatives of the army, including former army corps and division commanders of forces overseas.

The appearance of General Pershing in the Chamber, escorted by a committee of members of the Senate and House, was the signal for an outburst of applause that lasted for several minutes and until Speaker Gillett stopped it with his gavel.

General Pershing's Address

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Acknowledging the honors conferred by Congress, General Pershing said: "I am deeply sensible of the privilege of appearing before you as a representative of the American Expeditionary Forces and am filled with emotion at the sentiments which have been expressed. This honor affords me profound gratitude as a recognition of the achievements of our splendid army. In receiving at your hands an expression of the approval of our people I am richly rewarded."

"The might of America lay not only in her numbers and her wealth; but also in the spirit of her people and their determination to succeed at whatever cost. While every man who went to France courageously did his part, behind him were millions of others eager to follow, all supported by a loyal people who deprived themselves to sustain our armies and support our Allies. Whether billeted in French, Belgian, or Italian villages, or in the camps of England, our young men have left behind them a standard of frankness, of integrity, of gentleness and of helpfulness which will!

AMUSEMENTS



## THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### American Sailors in Tangier

A curious little incident is related by Victor Cambon in a recent number of *Le Monde*. It shows a point of view of the American sailor visiting Tangier and the militant disillusionment. The blue and the lovely climate of the Arab town at the northern extremity of Morocco has secured for Tangier a high reputation. Recently last winter, American sailors in the Mediterranean called at Tangier, and numerous parties of American bluejackets were given the certainty of wandering through the ranks of the Arab city. A party of sailors was sitting at a table in the Continental Hotel next to one which were Victor Cambon and the manager of the Bank of Morocco, a speaking fluent English. Two of sailors came up and said: "We have only been here 24 hours, and we are terribly bored. Do tell us how that 'whales' like you can stay in a town?" Tangier has tortuous streets, unpaved, unsavory. Very poor fitness of mules and donkeys for transport facilities. The men disgusted rather than interested, was too unlike their own America.

**The Bees of Montmartre**  
In the window of a storekeeper of Rue Montmartre a swarm of bees settled. So curious an event could pass without notice and Le Temps, a descendant of Montaigne and Bonhomme Fontaine, sets about telling the lesson it contains. It would half the bees as a happy presage the abatement in the crisis of the country's provisioning. But this may not be the bees' message and intention. Offended at the cupidity of countrymen who, because of the plentifulness of honey, have not failed to raise the price from the war 100 francs to 800 for 100, the bees may well have abandoned their haunts to open a fresh establishment in a street of Paris. So says Le Temps, and who would care to know something of the various ways of bees? There is nothing backing the moral. It was formerly by many that bees displayed above all things. They serve men but will not be exacted by them. Their honey must cost at one price, the price fixed ago, and if anybody with an eye could hazard adding an extra sou less will go, leaving the profiteer before empty hives. So it is believed in old France and the who have long memories, may thought the warning timely.

**The Government of Nauru**  
has declared overwhelmingly ballot for British rule. The importance of the decision does not rest on the size of this former German possession—it is about six miles long and two and a half miles wide. Nor population so dense as to deserve attention, there being 1250 Nauruans 200 Kanakas. Nauru, moreover, not offer climatic attractions, as a few degrees south of the equator, and is subject to terrific heat. Secret of Nauru is its immense deposits of phosphates which lie upon coral floor, and are so abundant that 10 inches of rain will almost instantly, making the solution of sea water necessary. For Nauru's hopes, the Conference has decided that Australia and New Zealand administer it by mandate.

**House Cleaning for St. Sophia**  
house cleaning such as has not been at St. Sophia since the Turks left Constantinople will presently place and signalize the return the old and splendid edifice to Christian control. The Turks have always been cheerfully indifferent to the use of other nationalities, and so Sophia stands today as what one even call a "horrible example" Turkish housekeeping, and the commission which has been sent to restore the edifice to Christians will have work in plenty house cleaners, painters, decorators, and everybody else who normally engaged in architectural cleaning and renovating. Dust has collected the corners and elsewhere for more than five centuries, for the idea of cleaning things up occasional whitewashing, and whitewashing had little or no effect for the beauties of Byzantine decoration that distinguished the in its earlier glory. The house of St. Sophia, moreover, is built into the vaults of the and open many a closed or door behind which may be concealed by the clergy.

when the Turks were attacking the city. Documents may be found in this house cleaning that will astonish the modern world and tell it things now unknown about the life of the past.

### Fiber From the Eucalyptus

Fiber made from the bark of the eucalyptus tree may open up a new industry in Australia if it fulfills the expectations formed of it. The discoverer of the new process has made twine, ropes and sacking from his fiber, and points out that the staple is of good length, the product strong and durable and the cost of manufacture low. Visions of a successful rival to Indian jute goods and phormium tenax (New Zealand flax) have interested the Returned Soldiers League, to whom the process and other rights are under offer.

### A Crowded Cable to Japan

In view of the fact that Japan, for commercial, diplomatic, press, and other purposes, had occasion in 1918 to cable some 5,000,000 words, or the equivalent of a library of 50 stout books, to the United States, and estimates that the necessity will immediately rise to cable at least 7,000,000 words a year, the inadequacy of the Japan-American cable is a matter of considerable concern. The matter was considered recently at a meeting of influential Japanese at the Bankers Club, Tokyo, and a movement started looking toward better cable facilities. At present there is but one cable between the two countries, and as this is also used for communication between America and the Philippines, Japan has but half the use of it. As was said at the Bankers Club meeting, this limited ability for the exchange of speech between the nations is an element of misunderstanding, for in both countries misleading rumors get about and do harm because it is impossible to establish their falsity by prompt cable service. One may foresee before very long the laying of a new cable under the Pacific, whose modest equipment compared with the 18 Atlantic cables, shows how the importance of communication across the ocean has until lately predominated over the other.

### The Mounds of Aztalan

Word comes out of Lake Mills, Mississippi, that the famous earthworks of Aztalan, an ancient Indian city of the region, are to be preserved. These earthworks, or "mounds" as they are known to American archaeologists, are one of the marvels of North America, excelled in workmanship and in the scale of their preservation only by the Cahokia mounds of southern Illinois. A movement was afoot some years ago to save the land of the district in behalf of archaeologists, but owing to lack of sufficient funds this was abandoned, and many acres in consequence were sold to settlers. Fourteen acres still remain in their original state, however, and soon will become the property of the Mississippi Historical Society and the Archaeological Society of Wisconsin—members of the latter organization having journeyed down to Aztalan and pledged their share toward saving the ancient walls, altars, and fortifications for posterity.

### A DESERTED HOUSE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is not in the local tradition any rumor of momentous deeds clinging to its high-peaked roof and austere New England face. It may be that it shares utterly the blessedness of having no history. I cannot say. But for me its personality takes shape from the July day when we first thrust our way through the daisies, as swimmers fling back the white spray of summer seas under the throbbing sun, and, like spent swimmers newly beached, struggled laughing to the island of lilac shade on which the house was perched. And how frivolic, how ephemeral a word is "perched," to be associated with the majesty of the old white house! One might as well say the elderly parson perched in his pulpit of Sundays, or refer to the Great Sphinx of Egypt as perching on her desert dunes! Rather, the old house sat at ease, like some wise old sage in a carved armchair, and looked out upon the blowing surf of daisies, the ever-aspiring pines, and the changeable, unchanging hills with the tolerance of one to whom life had brought repose.

Our young laughter was never hushed by a visit to these quiet retreats. The dignity of that doorway, with its wrought iron balustrade, now rusty, and its high block of granite from which forgotten ladies with state mounted in carriages for the drive to the church on the hill, never impressed us except with kindness.

That first adventurous day when we followed the half-hidden road promised something unusual: between ruts of such depths that years could not obliterate them nor fill them quite with dust and dandelions, wild strawberries grew, unreproved by passing hooves, to a marvelous size and sweetness. A brown rabbit detached himself from the brown of a bed of pine needles, looked at us wisely, and then hopped patiently on his way. A sense of the remarkable seized us, and, taking hands, we went on swiftly without speaking, until there burst across our vision the memorable daisies and the tossing lilac of the deserted house.

### Feeling Secure

Once in its hospitable dooryard, we paused to smile with content. It was a mood which we always found waiting for us. With every sort of exploration at hand, with food for four in our knapsack, and time till the sun went down for all that we had to do, I remember that I sat in a corner of the dooryard, while Jonathan lay with his feet in air, humming "Adeste Fideles," his favorite hymn. For an hour, or perhaps much longer, we did not speak. Of what passed through his thoughts I am ignorant, nor can I recall any of my own im-

pressions under the first spell of our benign old friend.

It may have been on that day, or it may have been years later—for what are a score of years to a house which has known generations?—that we came upon the slipper. It was a satin slipper, white, and of an old pattern. Its hiding place under the door's broad porch had sheltered it somewhat from winter storms, so that it still kept the shape that had no doubt been its pride. With squeezing it fitted my twelve-year-old foot. Yet it was evident to us both, without argument as we held it in berry-stained fingers, that such a slipper had first pointed its coquettish rosette upon a foot older than mine. And in spite of this the slender foot had not filled it, for deep in the toe was stuffed a wad of sprigged muslin, delicate, with blue and green still unfaded, deftly interwoven into the cunning pattern of a running vine. So we spoke of "The Lady's Slipper" until the day we entered the house.

We crept in through a cracked cellar window and came into the heart of our mystery. Here was a field for research to cover a lifetime. Little furniture was left. And, as we stood before the carpet mantel of the fireplace, where the year before the swallows had nested, we both saw plainly the day when the chairs and tables—protesting, no doubt, as dumb things—had been set on the shady lawn for the intrusive buyers to haggle over them. But that must have been after the family had left, we knew, for there was no feeling of unhappiness in the empty room.

### Origin of the Cabinet

In the kitchen there was a cabinet of unknown black wood and of a strange design. Peasant hands had fashioned it. Jonathan, whose fancy ever outruns him, contended that it came from "the Bosphorus," in a chanting singsong, until, being pressed, he was brought to the confession that he knew nothing of the place beyond its musical name. I, from an inner conviction, caught, no doubt, from the conversation of my elders, was all for calling it Dutch; and, whether the skilled workers of Holland ever saw it, or whether it was built in the shop of some native carpenter, "The Dutch Cabinet" it became.

One of the upper chambers boasted a broken bed. It was here in a narrow-chimney cupboard that we found the prayer book with embroidered covers, and the name of the lady, which was Margery, written in a pale, neat hand inside. The bed was damaged, but still delicate and lovely. And the book of prayer had not found favor in a country inhabited by dissenters. Or so, at least, we argued. We spoke thenceforth of Margery's room, and refurbished it in our thoughts (I am not certain that we ever spoke of these matters) with the fine appointments of her toilet.

We never told ourselves the story of the deserted house, and we never spoke of it except to each other. In our travels, both in those days and afterward, we have come upon places which intrigued us to question and to surmise, and often to heated discussion. Of these there were none in our experience of the deserted house. Its atmosphere carried with it conviction. And so, scenes came to be vivid to us—the realities of which stained walls and streaked floors were only the faintest shadows. Margery's wedding was an example; for, that Margery left the house in joy, we never entertained a doubt. Her happiness clung about the house as a warm shawl might be folded over old shoulders, and her merriment draped her room more amply than the silvery threads of spiders' spinning. Not even dust, desertion, and the unremembered flight of years could destroy the fragrance of her passage. Outside the window a humming bird, the shyest of all creatures, had hung his nest in the Virginia creeper, and when we peered at him through the cobwebby pane he uttered his little staccato cry, unstartled, as who would say, "What peace, is here!" Jonathan stopped humming to comment, "He likes it, too."

As our school time passed, the deserted house was woven into the warp of our existence, and Margery ran like a colored thread among the pattern fashioned by our actual life. Then came college, and a time when early June no longer dropped us automatically into wet pine woods and flowering hillsides; we sought new fields, and flung back the surf of life, as we had been used to fling the daisies in July sunshine. A new era had taken us bodily: to the world we were mature creatures, but to neither of us did the other seem changed; ourselves were linked in the intimacy of youth.

### The Last Visit

In such a mood I found myself, solitary, at the pine-arched entrance of our hidden road. Its ruts looked unchanged, and the strawberries were as teasing to the nostrils as when my bare feet crushed them into the moss. I stood, breathless, under the great elm which sentinel the daisy meadow—people were living in the deserted house.

She who answered my knock was wistful, with wet hands and hair that slipped from its smoothness, but her smile flickered into steadiness under my questions. The Dutch Cabinet was still in the kitchen; of the bed she remembered nothing. But upon my asking for Margery's book of devotion she brought it and put it in my hand, smiling shyly her admiration. For a moment I was tempted to take it, to buy it, to possess it anyway. But as I gave it back I heard myself say, "Keep it carefully." And afterward I asked her if she liked the house. Her simple answer was worth sentences. "Oh, yes," was all she said, but it was as if those memory-hung walls were clearly labeled, a sure refuge from all that was bleak, a continual rest from all that was torrid. I left her without speaking again. This was my farewell to the deserted house.

## A SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTRY STORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was hot, very hot indeed, after a very trying night following an extremely wet day, so when I rode over to John Mark's store at Umhlanga, after an early breakfast next day I had the atmosphere of hothouse with none of the shading effects of clouded glass. It matters not that neither the name of the location or of the owner of the store are quite correct, but half-past ten on that particular morning found me there at the lonely little outpost of modern commerce on the Basuto border. John's store stands out across the veld just where the rise to the mountains threatens to begin. Near by runs the road, by courtesy called such, for it is a mere trail worn by infrequent trek wagons and the more frequent riders who come twice a week or so for their mail, dry goods, and gossip.

The buildings stand at the edge of the outspan, wood and iron structures. The main one, which is the store, is a one-story affair of about 20 by 50 feet, with a generous stoop running all along the front. Here are a few rough chairs much used by the white section of John's customers; it would not be out of place to hang over these the sign "News Club," for with such isolated conditions of life this stoop is the common meeting place for all for miles around. Sitting there just now is old Jan Osterloh, the wealthy goat farmer, chatting with Frank Williams, who did so well last year with his mealies (corn). Quite soon more of their neighbors will probably be here for the post boy, a fine Zulu, is just crossing the spruit and behind him comes the sergeant of police on patrol with his strapping Basuto police boy.

**Native Wares for Barter**

Those queer baskets piled in the far corner are native work packed with your papers and magazines, and let us hurry for it will be as well if we get back before sundown for there is no twilight and there are two sprouts to cross. They may be up and they may not, it is not wise to take chances. After supper, we on the stoop and John behind his store, will, with the help of our mail, try again to weave into our African lives some of the meliorated and finer threads spun for us in the Old Country.

### REESTABLISHMENT OF A NATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**PARIS, France**—Very little is known to the general public concerning the Slavones, the eastern branch of the southern Slav race, and yet in the destiny of this people lies a European question of the very first importance. According to Bismarck, Trieste was to be "the point of the German sword." For over 1000 years the Slovenes have arrested the German expansion toward the south; they have broken the point of the sword. The danger is lest the Allies assembled at the Peace Conference should commit the supreme folly of sharpening it anew.

It is owing to their geographical situation that the Slavs derive their importance as a strong factor in the political evolution of Europe. They dwell in that part of Europe into whose body the Mediterranean has penetrated most deeply; through their territory lies the shortest route from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and by the amount of stock of those two items. John is serving one of these customers, while his assistant, a Christian native boy, assists by attending to one of the others. Both have learned that hurry is fatal to good business when dealing with such as their present clients, for every item has to be well examined and discussed, some joke made about it, an attempt at a reduction in price, and then very often a bonsella—a small gift—to be arranged to complete the transaction. All the conversation is in Zulu, and the bargaining is in a good-humored vein.

Those long strips hanging near you are of rhinoceros hide, and when cut down and well worked make sjamboks, the most useful and durable form of whip obtainable, but fearsome as a weapon. Around us here in the center of the store are piled in orderly disorder a varied and comprehensive assortment of general farm furnishings of the more useful type, while

behind the counter are arranged on shelves an assortment of ready-mades for both sexes, suitable for the work around and for the climate. The choice offered is surprising and varied, for we are far away from any large center. The assortment of piece goods would not disgrace many a good-sized city store. Further along the shelves are the cottons demanded by the natives of the kraals round about; there are also a few pieces such as the Hindus alone would buy, but there are very few near by, though nearer the coast they outnumber the natives. All these materials are noticeable for their bright colors and striking designs. That they are suitable can be appreciated when they are set off by a beautifully glossy copper-colored skin, the whole bathed in glorious sunlight and set against the bright green of a corn patch.

### Up-Country Comforts

At the far end of the store the comprehensive range of groceries bears witness to the very civilized tastes of the farmers around. There is no need to forgo any of the enjoyable things of the table here though the railroad is far away.

John is finished now and gives us a smiling invitation to go through the door at the rear of the counter where his wife welcomes us amid the quiet and cultured surroundings of an English home set in this out-of-the-way spot of Africa. Her native boy soon prepares a light lunch for all, while her two youngsters chatter to him in his own language.

When we go back to the store the mail has been sorted and the crowd is quite considerable, there are at least eight who are lounging around and discussing the news from the two-day old paper. The discussion is full of reservations, for history is often made very fast in two days and the most confident prophecy may have already been falsified. It is as well, therefore, to confine oneself to speculation on what may already have happened.

### Incursion From the North

But in the ninth and tenth centuries the Germans, under Arnolphe, after having called to their assistance hordes of Magyars, succeeded in destroying this Slovone political organization. The effects of this alliance between the German cross and Asiatic barbarism were severely felt; the Slavs of the south were separated from those of the north; the cultural work of the Slav apostles, Cyril and Methodius, among the Pannonian Slovones (whose remaining descendants are the Prekomurtsi of today) was destroyed; the Carinthian Slovones were encompassed by the iron circle of the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation," which had as consequence the political separation of the Slovones from their brothers, the Croats and the Serbs.

Forming part of the "Holy Empire," the Carinthian Slovones, from the ninth century, were the prey of the brutal policy of the Nibelungs, which in nowise differed from the Teutonic Order in Prussia. The German clergy and feudal aristocracy immediately brought their colonists and mercenaries into the Slovone territory, following the same policy which, even to the present day, has motivated the Germans to buy up the property of the Slovone peasants in order to uproot them and remove them from the land of their fathers. These noblemen introduced their feudalism into the territories which they had thus appropriated, and changed the land laws so that the Slovone peasants, hitherto free, became slaves and serfs, only to be liberated again by the French Revolution.

Oppressed by the sword of the marquises and the cross of the German bishops, who worked in unison, in the name of the western Roman-German culture for the extermination of the native elements, the Slovones were unable to offer an effective and lasting resistance elsewhere than on the borders of the Drave. Once indeed, Ottokar II, King of Bohemia, tried to press back the German flood, hoping thus to reunite the Slovones of the north with those of the south and to restore the kingdom of Samo, the first king of the Slovones. But he succumbed, in 1278, to the might of a German king, Rudolph of Hapsburg, whose descendants have reigned over Austria and the Slovones from that day until the present time.

Thirty different plans for disposing of the railroads have been offered, but only two have had referendum treatment—the Chamber of Commerce plan, which has the endorsement of business men, and the Plumb plan for government ownership, which has the endorsement of the railroad brotherhoods.

(Signed) MERLE THORPE,

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the writer must remain sole judge of their suitability and does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 920)

### Railroad Plan Referendum

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Looking over the returns of the referendum vote cast in Massachusetts on the railroad plan submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, I found some facts which may be of interest to you.

The commercial organizations of Boston, Everett, Fall River, Fitchburg, Greenfield, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lynn, New Bedford, Peabody, Springfield, Taunton, Wareham, Webster, and Westfield, and Worcester, which also belong to the national chamber, did not avail themselves of the opportunity to vote.

The 15 organizations participating in the referendum also went on record as favoring federal regulation of capital expenditures and security issues, with the exception of Lawrence and New Bedford, favoring consolidation of railroads in a limited number of strong competing systems; with the exception of Haverhill, favoring federal charters; with the exception of Lawrence, favoring federal regulation of intrastate rates affecting interstate commerce; with the exceptions of Holyoke, Lawrence, New Bedford, and Peabody, rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be designed to yield a favorable statutory rule providing the sufficient return to enable

## ECONOMIC ASPECT OF PEACE TREATY

**Discussion Before French Chamber Includes Consideration of Fall of Exchange—René Viviani Eloquently Upholds Terms**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—After financial and military aspects of peace treaty had been considered by the French Chamber for several days, the commercial aspect was taken yesterday. Etienne Clémentel, Minister of Commerce, who was the first speaker, insisted that in regard to the theory of economic equality, which had been defined by President Wilson, the theory is equitable.

He furnished interesting indications of the cooperation of the Allies, but was interrupted by Mr. Barthou on an important question of exchange. Klotz, Minister of Finance, was called on to reply.

"The fall of our exchange," Mr. Klotz declared, "is inevitable in consequence of all the decisions taken concerning the re-establishment of the system of imports. This question has nothing to do with our peace treaty."

Klotz further stated that a whole series of measures was under consideration by the government.

### Freedom of Imports Issue

His attention was called to the fact that freedom of imports had been re-established in Italy and Belgium, and in the Italian lira and the Belgian franc had been going up while the French franc had been falling, making the situation extremely difficult. Klotz replied that the situation could not be otherwise in a country where exports total only 2,000,000,000 francs while its imports total 12,000,000 francs. He continued that the situation in France is a peculiar one, noting that she is obliged to import material in great quantities while sending very little, a state of affairs which necessarily causes a lack of equilibrium on the exchange. It could point out to importers, however, said, that there are other countries, besides England and America, which furnish raw materials, where exchange is more favorable.

### and Develop Resources

André Hesse then broke in with the remark: "The only thing left, then, is not to buy in America." Mr. Klotz agreed. "We cannot decree that no imports shall be bought in America." Clémentel concluded this phase of the discussion by emphasizing the necessity of developing the resources of France and buying raw materials where France has credit until, thanks to production and exports, the equilibrium of exchange is established.

After Mr. Clémentel had finished, René Viviani made an eloquent speech, holding the treaty, and concluded these words: "Pledge yourselves, whatever happens, to hold aloft the covenant of exceeding grandeur, on the battlefield has been shed with the blood of martyrs."

The Chamber rose to its feet and gave a speaker a prolonged ovation.

**French Comment on Sudden Drop**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The question which was on all lips at the time yesterday, namely, what has caused the sudden great drop in exchange, has been discussed by the general and the Petit Parisien. The general says that the task of the government would be facilitated if France's allies would apply in a liberal spirit the fundamental idea of solidarity and consent to give France, for long terms, when the exchange would return to normal immediately. The Petit Parisien expresses same opinion.

### ARMENIAN BRIEF EXPECTED SHORTLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—An announcement was made yesterday at the headquarters which have been established here by the Armenian National Union that the brief prepared on the Armenian site for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would be ready in a day or two. It is expected that the subcommittee, composed of Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio; Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana and John S. Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, will take up the two joint resolutions which have been referred to them by full committee early next week. The resolutions, introduced by Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, calls for an "independent republic" for Armenia; and another, introduced by Senator Williams, authorizes the President to use force for the maintenance of order and tranquillity in Armenia until settlement of the affairs of that country has been completed by treaty between the nations.

The Washington office of the Armenian National Union has been placed in charge of M. Vartan Malouf of New York, an Armenian who spent most of his life in the United States; a graduate of Amherst College and Harvard Law School.

### VEZUELA HAS LAW RESTRICTING ALIENS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Aliens must refrain from mixing, indirectly, in the affairs of Venezuela; they must observe strict neutrality, and are not allowed to write

## WHERE JOHN RUSKIN LIVED AND WROTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The influence of John Ruskin, which courses along many planes of intellectual life with varied potency, seems to create in his disciples, his students, and even his casual readers, a desire to visit the centers amid which Ruskin's later years were spent. Therefore, Coniston witnesses throughout the year, and especially during the summer months, an intermittent pil-

grimage of those who are prompted by affection to pay to his memory a simple tribute.

Coniston Church is a plain, substantial building, with no pretension as to architectural beauty. It was renovated and enlarged in 1890. The memorial stone to Ruskin was designed by Mr. W. G. Collingwood (his biographer) and carved by a local sculptor. It is formed of the hard green stone of the neighborhood, supplied from the Tilberthwaite quarries; not easy to carve, but likely to last, one may say, for ever, and not to chip or lose its pleasant gray-green color. The shaft is slender and tall, but standing not more than nine feet from the ground. The base is cut into the three Calvary steps, as they are called, usual in such monuments; on the side looking east, at the bottom, is a figure with a lyre, representing his earliest works, poems, and the "Poetry of Architecture." Above this, in a panel of the interlaced work, is his name, and the dates 1819-1900—the only lettering thought necessary, for all the rest of the story is told in pictures.

### Commemorative Devices

Over the name is the figure of an artist sketching. The pines are represented about which Mr. Ruskin wrote with such enthusiasm, and the range of Mont Blanc slightly indicated. There is a rising sun, which was his device and figured on the cover of his first great work, "Modern Painters." Above is a lion of St. Mark for his "Stones of Venice," and the candlestick of the tabernacle for "Seven Lamps."

The south side is filled with a scroll of his favorite wild roses in bud, blossom, and fruit, and on the bough three of the creatures he wrote about with affection in "Love's Meine" and elsewhere—"the squirrel, the robin, and the kingfisher." This is meant to symbolize Ruskin's interest in natural history.

The west side, looking toward the mountains, represents his ethical and social teaching. At the bottom is the parable of the workers in the vineyard receiving each his penny, from the master's "Unto This Last." Then a design of "Sesame and Lilies," and in the middle "Fors Clavigera," the angel of fate holding the club, key, and mail, which every reader of Ruskin's work will recognize. Over that is a "Crown of Wild Olive" and at the top "St. George and the Dragon."

The north side is a simple interlaced pattern. The crosshead on one side bears the globe, symbolizing in those old sculptures the Sun of Righteousness, and the other side has a disk with the Enfot, a revolving cross accepted all the world over as the emblem of continuous life. The carving is kept low and flat, bringing out the subjects by touches of shadow rather than in high surface relief.

Ruskin's Early Art

Ruskin was born on Feb. 8, 1819, so that the centenary conferences and exhibition arranged to take place at Coniston until Sept. 20 are somewhat overdue. The exhibition has been admirably designed and arranged to afford a comprehensive summary of Ruskin's pictorial ability, since it includes the originals of many of the drawings which are engraved in his published works. The visitor is confronted with pictures of Ruskin at the age of three by James Northcote, R. A., who gives us a happy running lad attended by a frolicking spaniel. One can merely hope this view is authentic, because it is stated somewhere that Ruskin was brought up without any of the toys or amusements of childhood and with but scanty childish companionship. At all events, George Richmond, R. A., sees him later as a very personable young man. His dress has a simple elegance, but the material evidence of two court waistcoats, ornate in gold and colors, suggests that he did

not disdain at this period a due regard to sartorial amenities.

Ruskin gave early evidence of the meticulous care and precision he generally observed in his later drawings, when, at the age of seven, he drew a map of Africa which is among the exhibits and is calculated to fill the average school boy with amazement. Of his subsequent sketches there are many impressive examples. His studies of architecture reveal the ideal he nourished that the world may be led through the contemplation of fine buildings to the spirit of the men who reared them. Elsewhere in this exhibition one can observe in such draw-

worth's country depended on its peaceful and pastoral character. In 1846 he protested against a proposed railway through Barrowdale, and in 1875 and the following year he took the lead in depreciating the extension of that railway to Rydal. "And his protest," said Mr. Collingwood, "although violently phrased, is still perfectly sound." At that time Ruskin agreed with the proposal to nationalize the lake district and make it a people's park.

It is the opinion of Mr. Collingwood that this could still be done by the purchase of the manorial rights over minerals and the sporting rights, which tend to the closing of certain areas. Ruskin's chief objection to the railway was not so much that the scenery would be spoiled as that the people would be spoiled.

"Ruskin," added Mr. Collingwood, "had a great belief in the character of his Lake District neighbors. He wrote: 'There are men working in my own fields who might have fought with Henry V at Agincourt without being discerned from among his knights. I can take my tradesmen's word for a thousand pounds. My garden gate opens on the latch to the public road by day and night without fear of any foot entering but my own, and my girl guests may wander by road or moorland free as the heather, bees, or squirrels.'"

One of Ruskin's tradesmen I met in the person of John Knife, who is both tailor and printer. He unrolled a paper package in which were preserved cuttings from the pieces of cloth, blue serge, blue beaver, and a black-and-white check, out of which he had fashioned Ruskin's suits.

"He would always have the same style," said Mr. Knife; "frock coat, double-breasted waistcoat, with the lapels seamed on." This precise technical statement goes to show how vivid is his memory of his notable patron.

### HARVARD TO OPEN WITH BIG ENROLLMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—An enrollment of more than 4000 students at Harvard University, when it opens for its two hundred and eighty-third year on Monday, is indicated by the rental of college and private dormitories, entrance examination figures of the incoming class and other sources. For the first time in over 15 years, reports the bursar, every room in every dormitory owned by the university has been rented with exception of a few rooms in one or two small houses in Holyoke Street that have just been opened. The past summer has been practically a special term as far as the number of men in Cambridge are concerned. Altogether, more than 3000 Harvard students took the special summer course. It is by far the biggest summer record of the college's history.

When college opens there will be many undergraduates who will never have seen Harvard as it is in a normal fall term. For example, only the senior class will ever have attended a football game where there was organized cheering, for there have been no regular football games since that class entered its sophomore year. There will also be certain important changes in the college itself. Athletics for freshmen will be compulsory, according to the plan devised last spring by the athletic committee and approved by the faculty and governing boards in June. In addition, Harvard, which, during the war, trained so many infantrymen for the government, will for the first time see the establishment of an artillery Reserve Officers Training Corps. For the most part, however, the university will for the first time in three years, be back on its old footing.

### TWO DETECTIVES ARRESTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Two detectives who, during the Lawrence textile strike, posed as union men and succeeded in obtaining places on the general strike committee, were arraigned here on Wednesday charged with inciting to riot. John Deltuvo was held in \$1000 for a hearing on Oct. 1 and Michael Zierhofer was released on his personal recognizance until the same time. The strike leaders brought about the arrest of the detectives after, it is alleged, they had been conspicuous in advocating violence.

### ARMS FOUND IN RAID UPON STILL

DAYTON, Ohio—In raiding an illicit still here federal revenue agents discovered a large number of rifles, shot guns, revolvers, cartridge belts and 2000 rounds of ammunition. The rifles bear the imprint of the Rock Island arsenal.

During my stay in Coniston I sauntered along the sunlit lanes and casually encountered a number of old inhabitants among whom Ruskin made familiar appearance. Such phrases as "a very nice and sociable gentleman" and "always a kind word for the little ones," were in the frequency and sincerity of their utterances indubitable testimony that the distinguished residents of Brantwood did not permit profanity of thought to prevent a cheery interchange of social courtesies with his humble neighbors.

In another address Mr. Robin G. Collingwood, M. A., the author of "Religion and Philosophy," said that Mazzini was mistaken in praising Ruskin as "the most analytic" man in Europe. Ruskin's greatness consisted in the fact that in an age when too much attention was paid to analysis, he was able to perform the much more difficult and important work of synthesis—of seeing the connection between apparently unconnected things.

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Preserved the Peaceful Country

Mr. W. G. Collingwood of Coniston, author of the standard "Life of Ruskin," told me that Ruskin could easily see that the charm of Words-

## TRUCE PROPOSED IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD

President of National Association of Manufacturers Suggests an Agreement With Non-Strike and Non-Lockout Provisions

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Ninety percent of the vast economic loss which strikes and threatened strikes have cost the people of the United States in the last eight months could have been prevented if organized industry had embarked upon an agreement systematically to avoid wrong policies and methods and organized Labor had likewise been pledged to prevent misuse of the strike weapon by self-seeking leaders who have called or precipitated unnecessary strikes, says Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

His opinion is set forth in a statement just issued formulating terms for a non-strike and non-lockout armistice between employers and workers for possible adoption at the White House industrial conference next month.

Unnecessary strikes, Mr. Mason says, have cost the United States as much as \$10,000,000 a day in lost wages, rent, retail trade and wasted industrial productive resources.

### Aim of Agreement

What Mr. Mason proposes for the consideration of the industrial conference is a strike truce or preliminary treaty for industrial peace between organized industry and organized Labor, declaring their common purpose to be that of bringing to an early end all industrial war and agitation and avoiding or preventing strikes, lockouts or other interruption of transportation or industrial production; this covenant to remain in force until the President of the United States shall have declared the period of industrial readjustment at an end, or until full opportunity has been afforded for the correction of prevailing abnormal costs of living and economic conditions.

Mr. Mason proposes further that to give semi-legal and more binding force to the industrial armistice agreement, a joint committee representing organized Labor and organized industry, selected by the President from groups attending the conference, should be delegated the duty of formulating the agreement (possibly along the war-time agreement which was the basis for the creation of the National War Labor Board) and cause the same to be presented to Congress for enactment (possibly in the form of a joint resolution declaring such an agreement to be in the public interest and welfare).

### Two Concrete Suggestions

As two concrete suggestions for provisions which might be incorporated in the agreement he proposes: (1) Organized industry ought to agree not to reduce wages during the life of the industrial armistice and to a broad policy of liberal treatment of wage-earners, as well as a blanket engagement voluntarily to submit all matters of difference, misunderstanding or dispute to a medium of arbitration hereinafter provided for; (2) organized Labor ought to agree, during the life of the armistice, to a policy of non-interruption of production by pledging a national truce against strikes and a general engagement voluntarily to submit all matters of dispute to a medium of arbitration hereinafter provided for.

It is further proposed that organized Labor and industry each nominate and elect seven members of a national industrial adjustment board, the President of the United States to appoint one additional member, or not more than two, who must be acceptable to and confirmed by Labor and industry.

### CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The United Confederate Veterans will hold their twenty-fourth annual reunion in Atlanta on Oct. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Arrangements are being made to accommodate many thousands of visitors who will accompany the veterans.

In conjunction with the reunion the annual sessions of the Sons of Veterans and the Confederate Memorial Association will be held. The latter organization was founded by the women of the South in the year 1865.

### STRIKE VOTES TAKEN

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Brotherhood of Railway Station Employees, division 34, of this city, has voted to strike if necessary to enforce demands for a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. The brotherhood division, numbering 75 men, of the railroad clerks here also have taken a strike vote, but the result and the demands of the clerks are not announced. The clerks are organized separately from the station employees.

### BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS ASKED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Reclassification of all federal employees throughout the United States with a

view to fixing salaries to meet the cost of living, which has not been done since 1858; a Saturday half-holiday the year round, time and one-half for all overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work; sufficient appropriation by Congress adequately to maintain the immigration service, and to reinstate those employees dismissed for lack of funds; placing all government employees, up to the rank of Cabinet officers, under civil service; not less than 30 days' leave each year on full pay; better housing conditions in the forestry service—these are some of the demands of federal employees in resolutions adopted at the third annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, held here Sept. 8-13 inclusive.

## CONFERENCE ON THE INDUSTRIES

Names of 22 Men Who Will Represent the Public at Washington Given Out by President

SAN FRANCISCO, California—President Wilson has made public the names of the 22 men who will represent the general public in the national conference which is to begin in Washington on Oct. 6 to consider plans for a new relationship between employer and employee. Twenty-two representatives to sit in the conference will be selected later by organized labor, the leading agricultural associations, investment bankers and manufacturers.

On the President's list of those who will represent the public are: Bernard M. Baruch of New York, former chairman of the War Industries Board; Robert S. Brooking of St. Louis, former chairman of the price fixing committee of that organization; John D. Rockefeller Jr.; Judge Elbert H. Gary of New York; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Charles Edward Russell of New York and John Spargo of Vermont, Socialist leaders; O. E. Bradbury, Xenia, Ohio, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; Ward Burgess, Nebraska; Fuller R. Callaway, La Grange, Georgia, cotton manufacturer; Thomas L. Chadbourn, New York; Charles G. Dawes, Chicago; H. B. Endicott, Milton, Massachusetts; Edwin F. Gay, dean Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; George R. James, Memphis, Tennessee; Thomas D. Jones, Chicago; A. Landau, Buffalo; E. T. Merideth, Des Moines, Iowa, editor Successful Farming; Gavin McNab, San Francisco; L. D. Sweet, Carbondale, Colorado; Louis Titus, San Francisco.

To each of those selected the President sent the following telegram:

"I have called a conference at Washington for Oct. 6 for the purpose of discussing the Labor situation in the country and the possibility of formulating plans for the development of a new relationship between Capital and Labor. I beg that you will accept appointment as one of the representatives of the general public in that conference. There will be 22 representatives of the public and an equivalent number of representatives of various bodies of organized Labor and organized employers. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to undertake this very important service."

## Police Wanted

FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON

Must be residents of the Commonwealth; not less than five feet eight inches in height; and not less than one hundred and forty pounds in weight.

Must be not less than twenty-five nor more

## NEWTON OFFERS AID IN POLICING BOSTON

State Chamber of Commerce Opposes Reinstating of Former Force and Warns Labor Against a Sympathetic Strike

*Specially for The Christian Science Monitor*  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Developments yesterday in the police strike in this city included an announcement that the Newton constabulary would aid in the policing of Boston by joining the state guard, and the trial of 19 metropolitan police officers who were charged with having left their posts in sympathy with the Boston police. At the trial, which was not finished, the men declared that they had no intention of disobeying orders, but did not understand that they were ordered for street or riot duty. In answering "no" at rollcall, they said they assumed that they were merely expressing unwillingness to go on street duty, and that such service was optional with them. They contended that they had misunderstood orders but would have undertaken any duty required of them if they had realized clearly what was expected of them. Their cases will be argued on Saturday.

Advertising will begin today, it is understood, for the recruiting of a new police force to replace the men locked out. Service men are wanted, and must appear before an examining board which will have quarters in Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, from Sept. 22 to 27. The applicants will be given non-competitive examinations, under the provisions of the Veterans Preference Bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

### Chamber of Commerce Statement

Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner, yesterday reiterated his opposition to reinstatement of any of the old force. A ruling was issued yesterday whereby men who have been off duty for other reasons than the strike may be restored to duty if they are not members of the union. Such men, who have resigned from the union, may be restored to duty, but will be liable to trial. Men who went on strike will not be restored to duty.

The Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, through its board of directors, issued a statement yesterday calling upon Mr. Curtis not to reinstate "those responsible for this crime against civilization," and urging the Central Labor Union to "reconsider the certain consequences of a sympathetic strike in support of the police union at a time when the powerful moral approval of the great unorganized public . . . is unquestionably in support of the attitude of the commissioner of police."

The state guards and Mr. Curtis are commended. The Kiwanis Club sent resolutions to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, pledging support, and the Boston Bar Association adopted resolutions strongly condemning the police, whose action in quitting work is characterized as "mutiny." Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker, commanding the state guard, in an order yesterday warmly commanded the men under his command, and the organizations which have assisted them.

### Lines Drawn More Sharply

The apparent effort of organized labor to unionize police departments, and the lockout of the Boston police, following their strike, have apparently made sharper the division between labor and the business interests than any other industrial dispute. With the business interests stand the authorities, the clergy, the bar, and the professional classes generally. On the other hand, although the ranks of organized labor are divided to some extent on the question of a general strike, it seems evident that most men are at least ready to urge that the Boston strikers be reinstated in their positions.

The general strike proposal will not be adopted or rejected in Boston until next Sunday, when the Central Labor Union will hear the reports of the local unions. The locals are now meeting, but are for the most part keeping the results of the vote secret.

Organized labor in Boston claims a membership of 100,000 to 110,000, including the garment workers, who have voted in favor of a strike to aid the police, but not including railroad employees running trains into and out of the city. If these figures are correct, union men and their dependents may be in the majority in this city. Underestimation of the power of organized labor is common, as was illustrated in the speech by Elihu Root in New York on Wednesday night, when he spoke of union labor as representing only 3 per cent of the nation's population. In fact, union labor represents 54 per cent of the population, including railroad employees, in its own ranks, and if it is assumed that the interests of dependents of union men are those of the breadwinners, organized labor may be representative of perhaps 20 per cent of the population. Excluding farm population, which is little concerned with industrial problems—though on the whole farmers are conservative, and therefore inclined to oppose union labor—the organizations clearly represent a high percentage of the population of industrial centers.

### Growth of Organized Labor

Since the war, organized labor has grown rapidly. It has taken or is taking under its wing all manner of workers, many of whom in the past have themselves shown much opposition to labor unions. Among these may be mentioned news writers, accountants, bank clerks, insurance men, teachers, and state and municipal employees.

Labor leaders look upon the right of the policemen to organize as one of the great questions before the Labor conference called by the President in the national capital next month.

They insist upon police affiliation with the federation. The opponents of police unions look upon the police power of the State as its fundamental protection, and are therefore resisting the unionization campaign to the utmost.

Labor has grown conscious of its power during the war, it is asserted, and is striving to wrest more power from the employing class. The conservative leaders of labor have of late many times been unable to hold the rank and file in check. The Plumbe plan and the campaign for police unionization are the most direct assaults yet upon the present organization of society. Many labor leaders are conscious of a design to end the present relation of employer and employee.

Such is the situation as viewed by the contending forces—radical labor leaders positive that a fundamental reorganization of the industrial system is essential and classes outside organized labor fearful that labor intends the overthrow of the state and all constitutional safeguards.

### Industrial Workers of the World

Although the Industrial Workers of the World are not numerous in Boston—numbering not more than a few thousand men, mostly transport workers—their attitude toward the general strike will be of interest, in case such a strike is voted by the Central Labor Union. The Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor are bitterly hostile, but the former organization has never concealed its determination to carry on agitation for the ultimate removal of the employing class. The general strike is essentially a weapon of the Industrial Workers of the World; and in all probability members of that group in Boston would join in such a strike because they would look upon it as a vindication of I. W. W. theories.

The Knights of Labor, also represented in Boston, were originally organized on a basis similar to that of the Industrial Workers of the World; for both hold the "One Big Union" tenet; but the Knights are now merely a holdover from the days of their former power and are of no real significance in organized labor.

### ENGLISH TEACHERS AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Three English scholars, Ernest Barker, a fellow and tutor of New College; R. H. Tawney, a fellow of Balliol and first tutor of University tutorial classes, and Henry Clay, also a fellow of New College and formerly in the Ministry of Labor, will conduct classes at Amherst College for limited periods.

President Meiklejohn announced at the opening of the college yesterday that the Knights of Labor are now merely a holdover from the days of their former power and are of no real significance in organized labor.

### AIRSHIP DOCKS PROPOSED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office*

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Mayor of Winnipeg, Charles F. Gray, has urged that the city consider the question of establishing airship docks. He believes that a general aerial mail and transportation system will be in operation throughout Canada within eighteen months. He discussed the question with Colonel Bagg, who accompanied the Prince of Wales to Winnipeg.

Instead of the Monroe Doctrine be-

## GREAT OVATION FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

San Francisco Crowds Extend Remarkable Greeting to Head of Nation—Monroe Doctrine and Shantung Case Explained

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office*

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The most remarkable demonstration that has ever taken place on the Pacific coast, was the characterization by Gavin McNab, chairman of the reception committee, of the Municipal Auditorium meeting addressed by President Wilson here on Wednesday night. Between 20,000 and 25,000 persons crowded the auditorium, packing the aisles and every foot of standing room, and it is estimated that 100,000 people sought admittance in vain.

The crowds began to assemble outside the building as early as noon. The demonstration lasted half an hour, and resembled a national political convention. Repeated attempts by Mayor James Rolph, chairman of the evening, and by the President himself, to obtain order failed.

When order was finally restored, however, the vast audience listened with interest to the end.

### Center of Opposition

In consideration of the fact that this is the center of opposition to the ratification of the treaty, the city and State where Hiram Johnson, United States Senator and chief opponent of ratification, wields strong and widespread influence, and where there is a strong Irish opposition, the unrestrained enthusiasm of the welcome is regarded as remarkable, showing if not active approval at least a deep popular desire to master the fundamentals of this great international question.

California has been regarded by some as about evenly divided on the question of ratification, but friends of the treaty assert that the President's reception here indicates an overwhelming popular approval of his course.

The President's address to a large meeting of business men yesterday was even more demonstrative of the keen appreciation of his program. An expression by the President of the unity of the interests of mankind, and the statement that the peoples of the world are looking to the United States for leadership and help brought the large audience sharply to its feet in prolonged applause.

### Treaty Believed Assured

He closed with the statement that he did not believe that any body of men or interests can defeat this great enterprise, which he said represents Divine mercy and good will to mankind.

Much favorable comment is made on the President's explanation of the Shantung question. If the treaty is not ratified, he said, the only way we can take Shantung from Japan is to go to war with Japan, Great Britain and France, but if the treaty is ratified, China will be protected from foreign aggression, as every member of the League solemnly covenants to respect and preserve the territorial integrity and the existing political independence of other members, and China is to be a member.

Answer—The League of Nations will have a very powerful effect in forwarding the final restoration of Shantung to China and no other instrumentality or action can be substituted which could bring that result about. The authority of the league will under Article X be constantly directed toward safeguarding the territorial integrity and political indepen-

dence of China. It will, therefore, absolutely prevent the further spoliation of China, promote the restoration in China of several privileges now long enjoyed by foreign countries, and assure China of the completion of the process by which Shantung will presently be returned to her in full sovereignty. In the past there has been no tribunal which could be resorted to for any of these purposes.

4. Is there anything in the League of Nations covenant or the peace treaty which directly or indirectly in any manner imposes on the United States any obligations, moral or otherwise, of the slightest character to support England in any way in case of revolt in Ireland?

Answer—There is not. The only guarantee contained in the covenant is against external aggression, and those who framed the covenant were scrupulously careful in no way to interfere with what they regarded as the sacred rights of self-determination.

### Irish Freedom

5. What effect, if any, will the League of Nations covenant have in either hindering or furthering the cause of Irish freedom?

Answer—It was not possible for the Peace Conference to act with regard to the self-determination of any territories except those which had belonged to the defeated empires, but in the covenant of the League of Nations it has set up for the first time in Article XI a forum before which all claims of self-determination which are likely to disturb the peace of the world or the good understanding between nations upon which the peace of the world depends, can be brought.

### Great Britain's Six Votes

1. Will you state the underlying consideration which dictated an award of six votes to the British Empire in the Assembly, and is it true that Great Britain will outvote us in the League of Nations and thereby control the world?

2. Is it true that the British Empire is the only one which can outvote us in the League of Nations?

3. Will you state the underlying consideration which dictated an award of six votes to the British Empire in the Assembly, and is it true that Great Britain will outvote us in the League of Nations?

4. Will you state the underlying consideration which dictated an award of six votes to the British Empire in the Assembly, and is it true that Great Britain will outvote us in the League of Nations?

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## SPAIN'S NEW POLICY AGAINST RAISULI

Appointment of General Silvestre to Ceuta Is Held to Indicate New Plan for Intense Opposition to Moroccan Brigand

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The appointment of General Silvestre to the Comandancia-General of Ceuta is held to indicate a new policy of intense opposition to Raisuli. The general has, from the very beginning, been the strongest possible supporter of an anti-Raisuli policy, and has never ceased to denounce the policy of conciliation and virtual alliance with the brigand chief. While a strong section of Spanish opinion was once much in favor of his appointment to the supreme command in Morocco, he has been kept out of it because of his pronounced anti-Raisuli sentiments—a startling reflection in view of the present position of Spain in the zone, and the fact that Raisuli is fighting in full force against her, and is well equipped by Germany with every arm and materiel.

Thus, somewhat tardily, Gen. Fernandez Silvestre comes into a little of his own, and replaces General Arrazola. The latter has been part and parcel of the pro-Raisuli policy, and as this has now been definitely abandoned, it is felt that those who were committed to it should also be changed. Even when Spain was trying to pursue the path of tranquillity in Morocco, General Silvestre tried to make war against the mountain chief. Therefore his going to Ceuta stands for the incrimination of the anti-Raisuli policy.

### Raisuli's Ridicule

"Now is the time to find out once for all," says El Sol, "up to what point we can assume open and absolute dominion of the zone that was assigned to us without asking for the assistance of Raisuli, who in the course of five years of 'friendship' has not ceased to ridicule Spanish courtliness to the fullest extent in his power, signifying a reverence that never existed, and raising himself up in reality as lord and master of all the territory."

In the course of an interview before his departure for Ceuta, he allowed it to be understood that he was immensely pleased with his appointment, and that he saw in it the full recognition of his anti-Raisuli policy. "I am only going there in the capacity of one more soldier," he said modestly. "I shall be at the orders of Berenguer, and I shall follow his inspiration blindly. Berenguer is enough in himself for the pacification of the Spanish Morocco zone. All that is wanted is enthusiastic and expert collaboration in the Morocco problem."

"Have you not heard it said," he was asked, "that when General Berenguer comes to Madrid for a conference with the government, he may perhaps be relieved of his command?"

"I cannot believe anything of the kind," was the reply. "I consider that the nomination of Berenguer as high commissioner was an indisputable act of wisdom, and it would appear to me to be absurd to think of relieving him, since today the presence of Berenguer at Tetuan is a guarantee that things must be dealt with in earnest there."

"May we not suppose, General, that you go to Morocco in the capacity of an anti-Raisuli?"

"I go solely in the capacity of a Spaniard," General Silvestre answered. "We are now fighting against Raisuli, and I shall do my part to the fullest extent of my capacity to put an end to the power of this Moor, who could easily have been overcome before, with whom an agreement was made, doubtless for reasons of high international policy, which I respect profoundly, as I have always respected him."

"Do you think it will be very difficult to master Raisuli?"

"I regard it as a mere matter of the elements of combat. The present Minister of War has promised me that he will place at the disposal of the high commissioner, and therefore at my disposal, everything that may be necessary to obtain decisive results. In such circumstances there is no doubt that our task, although severe, is perfectly feasible."

### Opposed to Berenguer Policy

Some members of the new government are said to be opposed to the Berenguer policy and to have been contemplating his removal. In the most responsible circles, however, it is felt that no matter what such ministers may think, it is impossible to do anything of the kind, in view of the present delicate situation of international politics.

It appears now that, in the recent engagements between the Spanish forces and Raisuli's men, there is little foundation for the excuse of a surprise attack. Berenguer, in an official dispatch, had previously intimated that various villages in the Wadras region, close proximity to the Spanish advanced lines, had appealed to him not to make any advance of a hostile character against them, as they wished to see what they could do in the way of making peaceful terms with Raisuli, while at the same time liberating themselves from his domination. Berenguer took due note of these solicitations, but was somewhat apprehensive, and discovered later that they were simply a maneuver to gain

It is being stated in the Spanish press that Raisuli is now "Lord of the Andaluz," and his stronghold is the Kasbah. The newspapers in Tangier are now printing a notice from the Spanish Diplomatic Agency there, warning travelers of the difficulties and dangers they may experience in

## WAR'S EFFECT ON RUMANIAN LIFE

Conditions Are Still Unsettled,  
but There Is a Lack of Strikes  
or of Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Rumania, according to a Rumanian authority who has lately reached London, is at this moment passing through a period of transition. The war has changed all conditions there, as in every other country, and the new forms of national life are still unsettled.

The people are suffering, in common with other nations, from the high cost of living, and the great scarcity of certain commodities such as cloth and leather for shoes. The apparent poverty of the people is the most striking aspect of the streets. This is, of course, owing to the great lack of materials of all kinds and the absence of any means of transport to convey them to the towns, for among the things the Germans removed from Rumania were a number of her engines. It is, therefore, only the nouveaux riches who find it possible to be expensively dressed. The cost of ordinary necessities is very high, and as much as 30 to 40 francs is paid in a restaurant for a meal. It may, therefore, be seen that Rumania has not escaped the clutches of the profiteer.

### The Land for the Peasants

Such a number of things are utterly changed in the country to people who have not been there for a few years. One of the most apparent is the law which has been brought into force whereby the large landowners are no longer entitled to retain more than 1000 acres of their land; the government taking over and paying for the residue, which is given to the peasants to cultivate. This policy is probably responsible for the complete lack of strikes which in other countries are rapidly becoming such a serious menace.

As to the danger of bolshevism, ultra-Socialist agitators would

find little support today in the country.

Racosky's propaganda, though it may

still continue indefinitely in the Ukraine and find a few followers in Bessarabia, will be absolutely kept

in check by the common sense of the Rumanian peasants who, now that most of their demands have been conceded, will seek their welfare in work and industry, and not in bolshevism.

Then there is the changed attitude of the upper classes toward the French, who have been considered

their ideal for the past 80 years. After

having expected much of them, people

were disappointed at their apparent

indifference toward the future of Rumania. This has hurt the feelings of many people in different circles. There were the unfortunate incidents of Odessa, the withdrawal of the French from that town, and the regrettable happenings in the French Black Sea fleet. This, of course, contributed to the loss of French prestige.

Considering also the lack of enterprise of French capitalists, it is quite natural that those in whose hands it lies to

further the financial and economic de-

velopment of the country, will now seek a rapprochement with England and the United States.

Wishes of the New Provinces

Old Rumania, as everyone knows,

has suffered greatly through the war.

Though Bucharest still remains the capital and the heart of the country, this city will have to consider the wishes of the new provinces and adapt itself to the conditions prevailing in them.

This cannot but be to the advantage of Rumania, as the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 new citizens will cer-

tainly be a most hard-working, solid,

and advantageous factor in her politi-

cal and economic future. It is to be

hoped that in these circumstances, the political atmosphere will be improved,

since it and the methods of all political parties have been most regrettable.

The people of Rumania fully realize

that it is only by strengthening the ties which link together the country and the Crown that they will be able to reconstruct their homeland. Rumania knows what she owes to her King and Queen.

Continuing his address, Mr. Birrell pointed out that since 1917 the Australian Workers Union had carried a vote in favor of arbitration by a large majority, and recently the Port Adelaide Waterside Workers had done the same thing. In June of this year, the Interstate Labor Conference held in Sydney defeated by a large majority a motion to delete arbitration from the party platform.

"I assert that if a vote were taken

by organized Labor on arbitration versus direct action the former would win by a large majority," said the president. "I deplore the attack which is being made upon Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Arbitration Court, and which is intended to prejudice the court in the eyes of the workers, but it will not have the effect intended. Before committing themselves the workers of Australia should seriously consider the following questions:

"1. Do they desire revolution as proposed by Le Cornu and Walsh?

"2. Are they prepared to go the whole hog with them and take and hold the means of production, distribution, and exchange?

"3. Is it their wish that the women and children should be compelled to experience the misery and want that occurred in the 1917 upheaval?

"4. Or do they desire to follow the policy of the Labor Party and work out their destiny on constitutional lines?"

Mr. Birrell asserted that Messrs. Le Cornu and Walsh were using the seamen's struggle for the purpose of pushing their pet scheme.

CANADA'S EMPLOYMENT QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to reports received at headquarters of the employment service of Canada, the unemployed question is by no means serious at the present time. It stated that an average of 10,000 workers a week are being placed through the efforts of the Government Employment offices throughout the country, which number 90, during harvesting operations the number increased to 12,000 a week. The total number of applications for employment at the government offices from March 1 to Aug. 23 was 190,455. During the same period 201,785 positions were offered by employers and 134,492 persons were placed in positions through the employment service of Canada.

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BUT

## PROPOSED TRUST OF BELGIAN INDUSTRIES

**Existence of Small Industrial Concerns Said to Be Imperiled by Large Trust, Which May Form a Kind of Trades Union**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The owners of small Belgian industrial concerns are considerably agitated by the news that a trust of large Belgian industries is about to be formed. In order to understand their dismay, it must be remembered that Belgium is a land of small employers, who work courageously, helped by a few workmen who are treated as friends, and who thus form one of the most characteristic categories of the working classes of Flanders and Wallonia.

The proposed trust of large industries will no doubt strive to organize by buying in such a way as to enable it to compete with the great foreign combines which are about to make a serious effort to bring Belgium within the radius of their economic markets.

This trust will form a kind of union, as trades unionism, it should be remembered, is quite the fashion just at present. What will become, however, of the smaller concerns in this proposed economic offensive or defensive? How will they be able to maintain or resume the place they occupied before the war in the national life of Belgian industry? No thought seems to have been taken of them, although they have received innumerable official promises which, from an administrative point of view, it will be absolutely impossible to keep.

True, long ago, when the Belgian Government flourished at the Havre, counting on the future generosity of both allies and enemies, it dispensed promises with a disconcerting prodigality, it instituted an organization known as the Comptoir Economique, which was to group the needs of industrial concerns in order to help, with the financial aid of the Belgian Government, the reconstitution of Belgian industry.

Comptoir Economique Fiasco

This plan, as plans are so often apt to be, was very fine indeed, but unfortunately it was soon discovered that this comptoir had only been created, according to an authority on the subject, in order to allow certain favorites of the Belgian Government to live free of charge in Paris! The comptoir had a very extensive program: it was to constitute stocks of the most necessary foodstuffs to be delivered as soon as the Germans had evacuated Belgian territory; it was to buy new machines and working material of all kinds, to replace those which the Germans were transferring daily into Germany. It was, in fact, to do so much that it finally did nothing at all, and was a considerable fiasco!

However, many leading business men are wondering if it is really too late to take up once again the idea of the comptoir and constitute a cooperative society of the owners of small Belgian industries, which would undertake the constitution of stocks, the buying of modern material, and the utilization in common of the activity of all.

A body of this kind would have to dispose of sufficient capital which the government would no doubt consent to advance on the sums due for the repairs of war damages. This capital would be devoted to the rational organization of the cooperative, which would be far more useful than funds distributed individually.

Protective Measures Suggested

The advantages the owners of small industries would derive from such a system are self-evident: prices would be considerably reduced for materials bought wholesale, the transport expenses would be considerably less for large orders, the establishment of a uniform selling price would prevent all illicit gain. Indeed, if the government sincerely wished to help small concerns, so bitterly tried by the war, it could do so as it is not yet too late. Otherwise, if these protective measures are not soon taken, it is to be feared that the trust of large industries will seriously threaten all defenseless concerns.

Powerful and well organized, the heads of the large metallurgical concerns do not wish to be handicapped by the intervention of the government. They are acting independently and are about to constitute for themselves the very organization which would be the safeguard of smaller industries. It is said that the trust intends to help the smaller concerns, but too much faith should not be attached to this promise!

It is, therefore, believed that the precarious situation of small industries would be considerably relieved and improved by the creation of communal funds, which would act as banks for them, the land on which the workshops, etc., are placed serving as guarantee for the lenders. These funds would be administered by a central organization, which would even issue shares, and watch over the financial side of the enterprise. Thus the smaller concerns would receive the remunerative aid necessary to enable them to start again and to escape from the ruin to which the creation of the big trust would otherwise condemn them.

## WORLD PROBLEMS AND THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Holman, Premier of the State, gave a lecture recently in the Unitarian Church, on America, in the course of which he said: "There is a growing body of opinion in Europe that the problems of civilization now, and still more in the next 50 years, tend more

and more to be settled in the United States. Those who hold this view urge that Germany has committed herself almost wholly, so far as its governing classes are concerned, to militarism, and by a natural rebound to revolutionary activity, leading nowhere; that Russia is still illiterate; and that England and France tend more and more to become empires over colored races with but a thin veneer of Europeanism; so that the largest world reservoir of European intelligence and activity lies in the United States.

"In the first place, the United States must be considered not as a nation but as a continent. It consists, in fact, of a mighty congress of peoples, with elements Dutch, French, Spanish, and Roundhead, Cavalier, and Quaker English, who had been welded together in peace and harmony, except for the Civil War. America has a population which will not be long behind that of Europe. And the system by which this people is governed, though unsuited to England or Australia, is a good system for such a group of nations as the United States, in that it preserves domestic independence and yet provides safeguards against interne strife. It is, therefore, under exceptionally favorable circumstances that the American people are growing up."

## CHINESE OPINION ON SHANTUNG PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following announcement appeared in The Times for Aug. 2, in the shape of a message from Tokyo:

"A settlement of the Shantung issue satisfactory to the contending parties is very likely in the near future. The Tokyo Government will soon open negotiations with Peking; meanwhile Mr. Obata in Peking is arranging terms, and Mr. Debuchi, chargé d'affaires in Washington, is sounding American opinion."

### Desire for Self-Government

They could all appreciate the desire for self-government which existed among men of energetic and independent character, but the decision of the question whether that desire could be satisfied properly in the near future by the grant of full parliamentary institutions to southern Rhodesia as a separate colony of the Empire rested not with the company but with the Secretary of State.

It was common knowledge that some of those who felt that southern Rhodesia had outgrown the administration which the crown intrusted to the company in the early days of the protectorate, desired that the country should now enter the Union of South Africa as a fifth province. It was urged by these that since the Union was founded in 1910, this step had always been regarded by all parties in South Africa and by the Imperial Government as eventually both desirable and inevitable.

There is no doubt they are bitterly disappointed with President Wilson. Rightly or wrongly, they had been given to understand that he was prepared to take their point of view in Paris, but he gave way, with the result that their interests were sacrificed, while they on their part had failed to place their case properly before the public because unofficially they were told to keep quiet or they might exacerbate Japanese opinion. They consider that President Wilson was afraid to agree to any reservation regarding Shantung because he once did so he felt that the Senate might follow the same line of policy in making reservations with respect to other matters.

Hence he decided in favor of no reservations, and in so doing he sacrificed China. China, however, has no intention of departing from the point of view she took up in Paris.

Arrangements are now being made for starting the machinery of the League of Nations. The mandatory council is about to meet in London, and the Labor conference in Washington in October. This latter should have been held on Oct. 1, but Mr. G. N. Barnes, who is to convene it, has not yet issued the invitations, and it now can hardly meet before the third week in that month. About three weeks will elapse between the conference and the first meeting of the league, which will elect the first president. The main topic of discussion at the league gathering will be the Shantung question. The Chinese are very hopeful that the Japanese will have to give way, particularly in view of the strength of feeling in China, and the rapid return of the country to internal tranquillity.

Protective Measures Suggested

The advantages the owners of small industries would derive from such a system are self-evident: prices would be considerably reduced for materials bought wholesale, the transport expenses would be considerably less for large orders, the establishment of a uniform selling price would prevent all illicit gain. Indeed, if the government sincerely wished to help small concerns, so bitterly tried by the war, it could do so as it is not yet too late. Otherwise, if these protective measures are not soon taken, it is to be feared that the trust of large industries will seriously threaten all defenseless concerns.

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## SHALL RHODESIA ENTER THE UNION?

### Incorporation Would Depend on Agreement Between the Union and Southern Rhodesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. P. Lyttelton Bell, presiding at the annual general meeting of the British South Africa Company, announced the appointment of a committee to examine the company's claims in the light of a report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the special reference concerning the unalienated land in southern Rhodesia, and to determine what would be the sum due to the company as at March 31, 1918, if their administration had terminated on that date. The commission consisted of Lord Cave as chairman, Lord Chalmers and Sir William Peat. This was a commission so strong that its report ought to be readily accepted by the House of Commons, and it was agreed between the Secretary of State on behalf of the crown and the company, that both parties were to be bound by its decision. The commission had already commenced its labors and proposed to proceed very shortly to Rhodesia.

Normally, under the charter, the company's administration continued unless terminated by the crown, either in 1924 or at subsequent periods of 10 years, but, as the directors announced in 1913, they did not desire to prolong the company's administrative powers a day, if at any time Rhodesians speaking constitutionally by a majority of the members of the Legislative Council were able to convince the Secretary of State that they were strong enough to undertake the government of the territory which the company had added to the dominions of the crown.

### Desire for Self-Government

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### Incorporation of Rhodesia

Here, again, the board could take no side. They would, after the southern Rhodesian general election to be held in the autumn, learn through the proper constitutional channels, the real desires of the settlers, and then it would be for the crown to decide the future forms of the administration. The incorporation of Rhodesia in the Union, however, could only occur if the government of the Union were desirous that such incorporation should take place and if the terms of incorporation could be agreed between the Union on the one hand and the people of southern Rhodesia on the other. There could be no question now of any

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deal or bargain between the board and the government of the Union.

They were not in a position to make any such arrangements even if they thought it proper to attempt it, for if there was one thing certain it was that the people of southern Rhodesia could not be incorporated in the Union without a vote of their elected representatives. The responsibility for the choice lay, therefore, primarily with them.

The chairman added that the acquisition of German East Africa was exceedingly costly to the British Empire both in men and money, and proved how great a danger to the British position in Africa the German military organization had become. It was impossible to doubt that but for the foresight of Mr. Rhodes and the occupation of Rhodesia by the company, the Germans would have long joined hands across the continent with German South West Africa, and the British hold on South Africa would have been greatly imperiled.

### IRISH COMMENT ON THE TIMES' SCHEME

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Freeman's Journal discusses The Times' scheme in a leader entitled "The Spirit of the Times." It says that The Times' declaration should insure from every citizen of good will throughout Great Britain and Ireland, the sympathy which the effort to promote a just and generous settlement of the Irish question deserves. It recalls that The Times in its American number candidly described the nature and strength of Irish-American sentiment, hopes and expectations, the test of its candor and right intent being that the articles show the deficiencies and supply the correctives for the scheme which has been propounded as the first step.

What is most valuable is that whatever judgment may be formed of the details of The Times' scheme, the object aimed at is sound, and commands the assent of all Irishmen who, whatever their party may be, hope for a peaceful solution of Ireland's difficulties. The Freeman's Journal wishes, however, to impress on Lord Northcliffe that, whereas five years ago the settlement would have been an easy task, the only path of safety now would be along the lines of a courageous and generous scheme. He is asked to remember that if the English Government and English people are sincerely anxious to win the friendship of Ireland, they must without delay put in the hands of the Constitutional Party in Ireland a flag around which Irishmen can rally with hope and confidence.

### Financial Help Needed

Mr. Loth asks to have financial means and means of transport placed at the disposal of the inhabitants, who will unravel the problem themselves. They only need to have their prefect, the large-hearted Mr. Leullier, to aid them. To him all give the homage which is due, as well as to that man of action, Mr. Marlier, general secretary of the reconstitution of the Pas-de-Calais. But Mr. Loth implores that no more government officials may be sent to visit them.

The Court of Appeal, annulling a decree of the court of Amiens, has just declared that the effects of the bursting of a shell were not due to the war, the responsibility of which is incumbent upon the State. Mr. Loth considers this decision most unjust. He demands that a law should be passed which would define the responsibility of the State. He deems this very important. Such occurrences take place every day. It needs real

## STATES-GENERAL IN NORTHERN FRANCE

### Official Body Can Be of Great Use in Devastated Regions, Where the Demand Is Great for Housing Accommodations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Shelter! Shelter! is the unanimous cry of those who have come back to live in the ruins of their homes.

The villages, the ruins of which mark the old Hindenburg line, are already peopled by some courageous individuals who have returned to their native soil; and in spite of all the upheavals these places have undergone, wish to live and work there. Therefore this part of France must be the first to be restored.

Mr. Loth, General-Councilor and Mayor of Quéant, declared to a representative of the Matin, that he applauded the initiative taken by that paper, and that he adhered with all his heart to the States-General. He said he understood full well that it was only by the work and energy of the inhabitants of the devastated regions that they could be saved. They were exasperated by bureaucracy. The State had failed in coming to the aid of the devastated districts. Free initiative, work, and the energy of each individual must replace it; the Ministry of the Liberated Regions should only be an organ of control.

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courage for farm laborers to turn up the soil. Recently in Quent, in a field of 26 acres, 22 unexploded shells were found. Mr. Loth also begs the Matin to ask for houses immediately before everything else, as the people need shelter!

### All Forces Must Unite

The same grievances are expressed by Mr. Duquesne, president of the Agricultural Club of the Pas-de-Calais,

and Mayor of Châtis. He declares that the States-General can be of great

use, and supports them. He says that all forces must be united. It will be private initiative which will save these

# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MACDONALD AND J. M. BARNES WIN

**John Hutchinson and Emmett French Are Defeated in Professional Golfers Association Championship Tournament**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office*

**RORLYN, Long Island**—The third day of the Professional Golfers Association championship tournament resulted in the elimination of two players who had been mentioned as probable winners, John Hutchinson of Glen View, Chicago, who fell before the iron drives of another Chicagoan, R. C. MacDonald of Indian Hill, and Emmett French of York, Pennsylvania, who was compelled to yield to J. M. Barnes, the present champion. Each made a vigorous struggle, however, and a large and enthusiastic gallery accompanied them until they were each finally conquered on the sixteenth green.

George MacLean, the conqueror of M. J. Brady, again proved his skill by defeating the only other representative of New York, James West, the Rockaway Hunting Club player, by the tremendous score of 9 and 7. The other survivor, Frederick McLeod, also had little trouble in disposing of J. D. Edgar, the Englishman from Atlanta.

A perfect day for golf, cool, with a light breeze, greeted the players when they made their appearance on the tee for the morning play. Barnes and French came first, followed by MacDonald and Hutchinson, MacLeod and Edgar and MacLean and West. Barnes took the lead at the start, winning the first two holes at par. In the third they both got into trouble and the hole finally went to French 6 to 7. Barnes continued his wonderful play and was 3 up at the ninth. Coming in, French held him and made up one hole, so that Barnes finished the morning round with an advantage of 2.

In the afternoon Barnes again started off with a rush and made the first four holes in par, gaining two more holes. French with four against him, made a desperate rally and took four of the next five, leaving Barnes 1 up at the turn. At the ninth hole, Barnes was in serious difficulty as his drive landed in a pile of stones to the left and his next shot fell in a clump of trees and bushes so that he took 8 for the hole. In spite of this his medal score was only 42 to 38 for French. Coming in Barnes gained the tenth, thirteenth, and fourteenth holes, lost the fifteenth, and by halving the sixteenth in 4, terminated the match in his favor.

The Chicago match was very even throughout. In the morning, Hutchinson took the lead at the start, but MacDonald evened matters on the fourth. Hutchinson again gained the advantage and finished the first nine up. Coming in first he took the lead, then MacDonald, improving his short game, passed him and finished the morning 1 up with a score of 78, while Hutchinson took 79. In the afternoon MacDonald took the second and third holes in 3s, one under par, and though he lost the troublesome ninth, finished the outward course 2 up, though Hutchinson was playing desperately, stroke for stroke. Hutchinson took the short tenth in 4, but his next drive went out of bounds which cost him the hole and though he held MacDonald even for the next four, he was, over careful on the long sixteenth and his approach fell far to the right of the green and it required an extra stroke to get out which gave MacDonald the match. He will meet Barnes today in the semi-final round. The summary:

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	86	46	.651
Cleveland	79	52	.605
Detroit	75	57	.558
New York	55	75	.550
Louis	64	88	.484
Boston	62	66	.500
Washington	53	80	.398
Philadelphia	34	98	.257

### THURSDAY'S RESULTS

New York	4	Cleveland	4
Cleveland	8	Boston	2
Washington	12	St. Louis	3
St. Louis	10	Philadelphia	1
Cleveland at Washington	1	St. Louis at Philadelphia	
Detroit at Boston	1	Chicago at Boston	

### WHITE SOX DEFEATED

**NEW YORK, New York**—The New York Americans did some heavy hitting against the Chicago White Sox pitchers to all corners of the field on Thursday in the third inning and made enough runs to clinch the game. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x-6 11 2  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0-4 9 2

Batteries—Mays and Ruel; Mayer, Lowdermilk, Wilkinson and Schalk. Umpire—Dineen and Nallin.

### CLEVELAND WINS, 4 TO 1

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—The Cleveland Americans made rallies in the seventh and ninth innings on Thursday, defeating the Philadelphia Athletics, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2-4 8 1  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 1

Batteries—Uhl, Babby and Thomas; Ebert and Perkins. Umpires—Owen and Chil.

### DETROIT BEATS RED SOX

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—The Detroit Americans made 15 hits Thursday and easily defeated the Boston Red Sox, 8 to 2. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit ..... 2 0 2 1 1 1 0-8 5 1  
Boston ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 1

Batteries—Ehmke, Ayers and Almsmith; Jones, McGraw, Dumont and Schang. Umpires—Evans and Moriarity.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	92	41	.694
New York	80	50	.615
Chicago	70	60	.523
Baltimore	69	65	.514
Clyde	64	69	.481
Boston	54	76	.415
St. Louis	50	80	.384
Philadelphia	45	84	.348

### THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh	7	New York	0
Cincinnati	2	Brooklyn	0
New York at Pittsburgh	0	GAMES TODAY	
Baltimore at Cincinnati	0	Boston at Chicago	
Philadelphia at St. Louis	0		

### PITTSBURGH DEFEATS GIANTS

**PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania**—The Pittsburgh Nationals easily defeated the New York Giants Thursday, 7 to 0. The summary:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 0

Batteries—Adams and Blackwell; Jones, Shover, Gonzales and Smith; Umrigar and Byron.

### EDS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

**CINCINNATI, Ohio**—The Cincinnati Reds defeated the Brooklyn Nationals Friday, 2 to 0. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Eds ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 7 2

Batteries—Eliot and Wing; Cadore and Umrigar. Umpires—Klein and Ennis.

### VERMONT PRACTICING

**BURLINGTON, Vermont**—The football squad at University of Vermont, numbering 24, is undergoing training at Grand Isle with Dr. Eddie as coach. The nucleus of the team is Grainger of last season's Randall of Brattleboro, and of Rutland.

### WASHINGTON TAKES TWO

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—The Washington Senators won two games from the St. Louis Browns on Thursday. The results were 12 to 3, and 7 to 0. The scores:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 10 2

Batteries—Schoff and Gharity; Soto, van Gilder and Collins. Umpires—Hildebrand.

### BRYN MAWR DEFEATS THE FREEBOOTERS

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania**—Bryn Mawr defeated the Meadowbrook Freebooters in a fast polo game here Wednesday afternoon by a score of 5% to 4%. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. was the star of the game, scoring five of the six goals made by his side. Rodman Wanamaker did the best playing for his side, scoring three goals. The summary:

BRYN MAWR FREEBOOTERS  
1—R. Wanamaker 2d...Col. D. L. Rosecrans

2—Walter Randolph.....T. Hitchcock Jr.

2—R. E. Strawbridge.....A. M. Collins

2—F. H. Prince Jr.

Score—Bryn Mawr 5%, Freebooters 4%.

Goals—Wanamaker 2d...Col. D. L. Rosecrans

1—T. Hitchcock Jr. 1st...Walter Randolph

1—A. M. Collins 1st...F. H. Prince Jr.

1—R. E. Strawbridge 1st...R. Wanamaker

1—F. H. Prince Jr. 1st...

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## GENERAL MOTORS' EARNINGS EXHIBIT

**Aggregate Profits for Six Months Much Greater Than for Entire Year 1918—Company Has Enormous Working Capital**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In point of aggregate profits, though possibly not in common share balances, the recent six months' statement of General Motors was as wonderful a showing as ever returned by a major American industrial. The net profits of \$48,900,000 were approximately \$13,400,000 in excess of the total for the entire year 1918.

In six months the company earned almost \$20,000,000 more than in its 1918 fiscal year—\$34,000,000 more than in 1915; in short, in six months about  $\frac{1}{2}$  times more than in a 12-month period four years ago.

In view of the expansion in output that is still taking place, earnings for the second half-year should easily be sufficient to bring the General Motors net before taxes for the year well above \$100,000,000, making it the second publicly owned industrial in the country with respect to earnings, the Steel Corporation alone surpassing it. Incidentally, it is the sixth in volume of gross sales, following in order United States Steel, Swift, Armour, Bethlehem Steel, and Wilson & Co.

The toll of taxes this year is not so great as last year, only 36 cents of every dollar of profit going to the government, compared with 56 cents of every dollar earned last year.

The balance of \$29,125,542 was equivalent to \$19.72 a share on the 1,476,477 shares outstanding at the end of June, comparing with the 8.75 per cent returned last year for the full amount of stock outstanding at the end of the year. General Motors is expected to earn \$40 a share for its junior stock this year.

On June 30 General Motors had the tremendous working capital of \$190,811,969. Adding the \$91,560,908 of plant and investments in allied companies, total assets figure up to \$282,872,879, exclusive of good will, which is carried at \$35,714,893. Deducting the preferred and debenture stocks, \$76,454,900 total assets available for the common were \$205,917,977, equivalent to a book value of \$139 a share for the common stock.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 18

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. S. Shibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford St.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams, of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.

Baltimore, Md.—S. N. Chamberlain; United States.

Baltimore, Md.—M. Halle, of S. Halle Sons; Touraine.

Baltimore, Md.—H. B. Jandorf, of R. Jandorf & Sons; Adams House.

Buffalo, N.Y.—H. Goldstein, of H. Goldstein & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—B. C. Corlett and W. J. Corbett, of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.

Chicago, Ill.—Philip Karl, of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManus, of R. P. Smith & Son Co.; Touraine.

Christiania, Norway—R. Overesen and R. J. Jensen; Essex.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Longini, of Marin & Longini Co.; Touraine.

Cleveland, Ohio—H. Berg; Essex.

Cleveland, Ohio—V. Strassmuth; Essex.

El Paso, Texas—Ben Swatts; United States.

Havana, Cuba—Garcia Mendez of J. Lopez & Co.; United States.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. S. Barton, of McElroy & Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine.

New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—H. Kushner; Essex.

New York City—Mr. Smith, of Parker & Holmes; Youngs.

Ottawa, Canada—H. C. & W. Beardsley; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—G. L. Agar, of Gimbel Brothers; Essex.

Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Monroe, of Monroe Brothers; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—C. J. Reynolds; Essex.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. Bibro, of Frank & Sedar Co.; Essex.

Portland, Ore.—W. B. Hargraves, of Meyer & Frank; Thorndike.

Richmond, Va.—L. G. Strauss, of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox.

San Francisco, Cal.—G. H. Young; Touraine.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. H. Dittman, of G. F. Dittman; Touraine.

Toronto, Canada—T. J. Murphy, of R. Simpson Co.; Essex.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

**COTTON MARKET**

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

**NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:**

Open High Low sale Oct. 29.50 29.92 29.16 29.88

Dec. 29.50 30.15 29.44 30.12

Jan. 29.75 30.20 29.45 30.17

March 29.55 30.25 29.85 30.24

May 29.84 30.25 29.79 30.35

June 29.46, up 40 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

**NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:**

Open High Low sale Oct. 29.50 29.92 29.50 29.80

Dec. 29.50 29.85 29.27 29.80

Jan. 29.50 29.88 29.22 29.80

March 29.84 30.25 29.79 30.35

May 29.46, up 40 points.

**DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED**

LONDON, England—The Bank of England minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Am Can	56 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/2	59
Am Car & Fdry	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am Int Corp	99 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2
Am Ins	108 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelters	76	76	75	75
Am Sugar	129	129	128	128
Am T & T	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Anaconda	67 1/2	66 1/2	67	67
Atchison	90	90	89 1/2	89 1/2
Att G & W I	159	159	158 1/2	157 1/2
Baldwin Locom	150	150	148 1/2	148 1/2
Beth & O.	40	40	40	40
Beth Steel	96	96	94 1/2	95 1/2
B R T	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Can Pacific	149 1/2	150	149 1/2	149
Cen Leather	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
C. M. & S. P.	43	43	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chino	42 1/2	42 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prods	86	86	84 1/2	85 1/2
Corn Prod	182 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2
Cuba Cane	78	78	77	78
Cuba Cane pfds	78	78	77	78
Dept Johnson	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Farm Credit	241 1/2	241 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/2
Goodrich	79	79	78	78
Inspiration	59	59	58 1/2	58 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Mallard	117 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Max Motor	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Mex Pet	210 1/2	212 1/2	207 1/2	209
Midvale	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Mo Pacific	27	27	27	27
N Y Central	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N Y N & H & H	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
No Pacific	86	86	85 1/2	86
Ohio & E.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Penn	42	42	41 1/2	42
Pierce-Arrow	61 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Poil Orillard	232	241 1/2	229 1/2	231
Reading	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Rep I & Stl	91 1/2	92	89 1/2	90 1/2
Roy Dutch of N Y	97 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Sinclair	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
So Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Standard Oil	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Texaco Co.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Texas & Pac	50%	50%	49	49
Transcon Oil	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Union Pacific	123	123	122	122
U S F Prods	84	85 1/2	82 1/2	84
U S Rubber	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
U S Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
Utah Copper	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Willys-Overland	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Total sales	\$67,000			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3% 1/2	100.00	100.00	99.98	99.98
Lib 1st 1/2	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
Lib 2d 4s	93.16	93.32	93.14	93.30
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	95.20	95.24	95.17	95.17
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	95.32	95.36	95.25	95.30
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	95.32	95.30	95.22	95.20
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	95.88	95.94	95.80	95.94
Victory 3 1/2s	99.94	100.00	99.94	

# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Being Mistress of the House

"How is it that you never seem to have much to do, and are not bothered by the difficulty of getting help, and yet you and your house always look so clean, comfortable, and inviting?" I never saw you untidy or your house in disarray; I really do not see how you manage it, especially with two lively young children around. Won't you give me a hint, so that I can try your way?"

The caller dropped into an easy chair, letting her gloves and purse drop to the floor. Instantly, but quite genestantly, the small daughter of the house came forward, picked them up and handed them to the newcomer, then went back to her drawing. The caller noted that the child was working at a little desk, with a deep drawer under it, being seated on a little chair attached to the desk. Also that she seemed to have whatever she wanted within easy reach, although not scattered about.

"The only hint that I can give you regarding my housekeeping is that I keep my house myself, instead of letting it keep me. I do not keep house according to tradition, but according to common sense regulations and the need of the moment. I do not mean that I have no system, for I have a very definite one, a predominant quality of which is its elasticity. Paradoxical as that may seem, it really is not so at all. For instance, I have regular times for doing certain things, subject to change according to prevailing conditions; also, I have certain things to do if they need to be done, not otherwise. And I employ all genuine labor-saving devices possible. In that way, I minimize the time to be spent on purely household duties, and we have a chance to enjoy life with my family."

"You see, this is a cooperative household. From the time the children were tiny things we have made them understand that this was their house, as well as ours, and that they were responsible for it proportionately, just as much as we were. Now, as it is impossible to have true comfort and happiness without order, one of the first lessons that they learned, about their responsibility to their home, was to keep their things in place. It did not take long to teach them, when they went to bed at night, to arrange their day-clothes neatly and in an orderly way; also, to put away their night clothes in the morning, and to open their beds to air. When they were each provided with places to keep their own toys and other possessions, and were required to keep all their things where they belonged, I have a firm conviction that no child loses any pleasure in his playthings because he is made to pick them up and put them away, when he is through playing with them. Children understand why they have to do it, and they really take pride in living up to their small responsibilities, I think."

"I make the beds and do the dusting myself, also any number of other odd jobs and a part of the cooking. But I never dust just for the sake of dusting, only when I see dust; then, of course, I remove it promptly. I will not have dirt around, but neither will I spend time wiping over furniture that does not need it. A woman who comes in to help me for a part of each day does all the heavy cleaning, the laundry work, and cooks dinner each night. We wash the dishes, rinse them with plenty of good hot water; next, instead of wiping any except the glasses and silver, we arrange them neatly in a wire rack, on the sloping drying board, and let them dry themselves. The children have their luncheons at school, except on Saturday and Sunday, when we all have a hearty meal at midday and picnic at night."

"We have no carpets, as you see; a vacuum cleaner keeps our rugs clean and an oil mop does the same for our floors. And we have various other labor-saving devices, which help to lighten the housework. But the two greatest things in our system are, I think, our feeling of individual cooperation in helping make and keep our home beautiful and comfortable and order is one of our first duties, we realize—and the fact that we do go through any routine, as routine from habit, as in the case I mentioned of dusting, but do the things that really need to be done and let the others go."

"In this way, which perhaps I have not explained very well, after all, I am mistress of my home, and not its slave."

The hostess rose to welcome another caller and the first-comer, as she walked down the street to her own home, meditated seriously on what had been said of not being a slave to one's house and of doing the work of nature according to reason. She, too, determined to have more time for interests outside of housekeeping, by eliminating unnecessary work, following the excellent example of her friend,

## Lilies in the Garden

Some one has said that the lilies are poor relations, meaning, of course, that all members of the lily family are handsome enough to have a place in the garden. It must be admitted, though, that there is a vast difference between the gorgeous Turk's-cap lily, on its gigantic stem, and the dainty little yellow, shade-loving Lilium canadense. Some of the lilies, the tiger lily for an example, are extremely easy to grow and increase readily if left to themselves; other kinds, like the low growing brilliant wood lily, are very shy, unless they may be grown in gardens, and the writer has one which he transplanted from the roadside, and which grows every year. The fact is that some lilies for every kind of garden and for naturalizing on the

larger estates. There are also both native and foreign kinds, the latter being, usually, the most striking in habit.

As one result of the war, the foreign-grown lilies are rather scarce, and are high in price. Several of them come from Japan, and fewer by many thousands were grown there while the war lasted. Now European and American growers are in keen competition for the season's crop. Perhaps that fact will lead to wider planting of native lilies, which will soon be available. As a rule, the native lilies should be planted not more than six inches deep. Those from across the water, on the contrary, should go into the ground 10 or 12 inches. This deep planting is one of the secrets of success.

Of all the garden lilies, none are more satisfactory than those known as *Lilium speciosum*, of which there are several varieties, one being pure white and others spotted with pink or red. *Lilium Henryi* is practically a yellow *speciosum*. These specimen lilies are easy to handle; they flower freely and are splendid for cutting, lasting a week or more in water. Of late years, the florists have begun to appreciate the decorative qualities of these lilies and are offering the cut blooms in the market.

More pretentious in appearance is the golden-banded lily of Japan, properly called *Lilium auratum*.

This is a lily of mammoth size and wondrous beauty, but, unfortunately, it has an unpleasant way of disappearing after a few years, so that those whose garden appropriations are small do not feel like ordering many bulbs.

Some growers recommend planting these lilies among the rhododendrons, where the soil is rich and the ground cool.

Many of the lilies which come from Japan are not hardy in the climate of New England, but are used in great numbers for forcing under glass. It is an interesting and curious fact that the Japanese do not prize the lilies as do the people of America and Europe, at least not for their blooms. They are fond of the bulbs for eating purposes, however, and these bulbs often may be found offered for sale in the markets. It was only when the demand from western countries began to be heavy that the Japanese started in to cultivate bulbs on a large scale.

There are some good lilies from China, the finest of all being the Regal lily, which was discovered by Ernest H. Wilson some years ago on the borderland of Tibet. It is not necessary to depend upon China for these bulbs now, as hundreds of thousands are being grown in this country, several acres being given over to their culture in New England. This is not only a good lily for an outdoor display, but it also forces well under glass. When the bulbs become a little cheaper, it is probable that the Regal lily will be found in gardens everywhere.

As a rule, lilies like rather light and well drained soil, although there are some of swamp origin which have somewhat different requirements. The tiger lily likes a fairly moist situation.

*Lilium candidum*, the splendid white Madonna lily, which blooms early in the season, has a different habit from most of the others; it should be planted not later than the middle of September, August being even more desirable. Like the native lilies, it should not be planted more than six inches deep.

A good way to plant lily bulbs is to open a hole, large enough so that some sand can be run into the bottom before the bulb is placed in position. This will help to prevent decay. Bulbs that have loose, fleshy scales are best placed on their sides. Fresh barnyard fertilizer is not to be used with lilies, unless it is placed far below the bulbs.

When the planting has been completed,

the buds are often covered with a litter of decayed manure or perhaps with leaves, as a matter of precaution in climates where the winter temperature runs very low.

In the average garden, lilies are somewhat neglected, which is a pity.

By choosing different kinds, it is possible to have a display lasting for a long season, and few flowers have greater charm. They are really well worth the slight expense for a stock of bulbs. Of course, it is not necessary to start in large way, and some of the lilies multiply so rapidly that a good showing can be made, after a few years, from a very small beginning.

Fruits, after washing, should be prepared in the way to be most easily eaten with the least inconvenience to the child, then wrapped. Candies may be added sometimes to the school luncheon, as a little treat.

Small individual salads of simple ingredients are acceptable as an occasional change; they "carry" well in little paper jelly cups, covered with waxed paper and tied.

A wise idea in sandwich making is

to change the kinds of bread used, suiting them to the fillings.

Raisin bread, for instance, is excellent cut in rounds, lightly spread with unsalted butter and filled with a delicately fried or broiled slice of apple.

Boys like "plain and plenty" lunches which may be quickly eaten; but little girls enjoy a more dainty fare, dressed up to be interesting. Living conditions and the distance of school from home must be considered in preparing the luncheons.

The following recipes may offer a few suggestions for the little surprises, which children love to find in their luncheons and which break the daily monotony:

Orange Jelly: Wash and halve 6

oranges; remove the pulp and throw the skins into cold water. Put the pulp into a saucenpan, with the juice of 1 lemon, 2 cups of sugar, and stew until all is soft. Add a heaping table-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A coat of many purposes

## An Autumn Coat

LONDON, England—An autumn coat which is useful for many purposes may be fashioned of cinnamon brown tweed, crossed with lines of a darker brown. Such a coat, cut long enough to cover the dress, and loose enough to be slipped on, if need be, over a thin coat and skirt, will serve for motoring, driving, traveling, and walking. A beret of plain dark cloth looks well with such a coat; and, if a blouse is worn with it, this had better be of the high-necked variety. A scarf which may, on occasion, be worn round the neck, is a useful accessory; and, if this is one of the hand-woven kind, a woolen scarf may be just as beautiful in coloring as a silk one.

Fish Comfits: Make a good pie crust, roll it out thin and cut in 4-inch squares. Have ready a filling of fresh crab meat, cold boiled cod, or other flaked fish, season with pepper, salt, melted butter and the white of an egg, beaten. Fill the pastry squares with a spoonful of the fish and fold like turnovers. Bake until the crust is done. Chopped meat, chopped, stewed fruit, cranberry or apple sauce may be used in the same way.

Honey Lovers: Blend  $\frac{1}{2}$  package of cream cheese with a teaspoon of fresh butter, a pinch of salt and 2 teaspoons of honey. Add a tablespoon of finely chopped dates and a teaspoon of chopped, blanched almonds. Blend smoothly and lay upon rye bread.

Yum Yums: Take a cup of dried or fresh lima beans that have been prepared and boiled. Drain, and press them through a sieve to remove the skins. Mash the pulp with butter, adding pepper, salt, a little sugar and enough ketchup to make a spreading paste; lay upon brown bread rounds.

Marshmallow Squares: To  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of marshmallow whip, add a tablespoon of finely minced and drained, fresh or preserved pineapple and a tablespoon of chopped nuts. Spread on rye bread squares.

Butter Sweet: Blend a level tablespoon of unsalted butter and a heaping tablespoon of powdered confectioner's sugar; add the juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lemon and a teaspoon of finely chopped nuts, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  saltspoon of cornstarch. Blend thoroughly together and spread on white bread rounds. This filling takes the consistency of soft fruit frosting and makes a pleasant sweet filling.

A Practical Blouse for Fall

Tub silk blouses are pretty and practical, when made in any of the soft and smart styles now being seen in the shops. Some have an opening plait down the front which is outlined with hemstitching, and plaits across the shoulders which fall from a yoke. This allows plenty of fullness for freedom of movement at all times, while it is also neat and trim. Tub silk is in itself beautiful, and, if purchased in good quality, will last unusually long.

The New Color for Fall

Faisan is the new color, selected by Paris dressmakers, as the most modish one for suits and coats this fall. It is a warm, reddish brown that is neither henna nor castor, but closely resembles the brown of pheasants' feathers. Suits are being made in this hue, trimmed with collar and cuffs of soft brown fur or fur fabric, which blends unusually well with this particular shade.

The following recipes may offer a few suggestions for the little surprises, which children love to find in their luncheons and which break the daily monotony:

Orange Jelly: Wash and halve 6 oranges; remove the pulp and throw the skins into cold water. Put the pulp into a saucenpan, with the juice of 1 lemon, 2 cups of sugar, and stew until all is soft. Add a heaping table-

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## Handwork in Home Decoration

Perhaps at no time in the history of America has the handmade article been more highly regarded than it is at present. Because of the fact that we are literally deluged with machine-made products of almost limitless variety, the appreciation of skilled workmanship is every day growing deeper. It is particularly noticeable that, in the United States, in recent years, little time has been devoted to the pursuit of handicrafts, since the majority of persons have been engaged in mercantile branches of varying kinds. Much of the beautiful work done in the United States is the product of small groups of artisans, enthusiastically following their chosen bent, and by those who live in remote sections and have considerable time to devote to manual work. In the European countries, however, where machinery has been less abundant, the pursuit of handicrafts has continued to be a dominant factor in the life of the home. The humble peasants have been taught for centuries to do remarkably fine work in the rudest surroundings; their simple huts can always be glorified by the addition of a few bits of bright crockery of their own manufacture, hand-carved chairs, plain of design and painted in brilliant hues, or by pieces of beautiful linen, soft, because hand-woven, and embroidered in cross-stitching, worked in quaint, lovely patterns, of all of which there is usually a generous supply.

The grandparents contribute abundantly to the adornment of the home, as they sit and work in the picturesque doorway or about the fireplace. In the United States, however, the homes are all too often devoid of decorations which show the personal touch, and often they exhibit a decided lack of the home-making spirit, because their dwellers spend too little time in them.

While no one would wish to undervalue the strides toward general comfort and convenience which have come through the introduction of machinery, it must be admitted that, thus far, the attractiveness of the handmade article has never been duplicated by mechanical devices. Granted, however, that the day will come when the two types of products will be equally well made, even then it is to be hoped that the art of manual training will never lose a foothold. For certain it is that nothing can contribute more to the atmosphere of the home than when several members of the family group are happily engaged in some occupation which interests them. When children are early taught to enjoy sitting quietly for an hour or so, while they fashion some pretty piece of sewing, bead work or weaving, they are gaining far more than the knowledge of the craft they are engaged in. For, in later experience, they will find it natural to adapt themselves to the home in a part of their free time, instead of craving outside amusement. And it is just this development of which America is in real need now. Europe can teach us many lessons in thrift, industry and beautiful home life, which we will learn with the new approach of handmade products.

In modern English home which is unusually tastefully furnished, much use has been made of hand work in interior decoration. Few pictures are displayed on the walls, since its owner holds that, in the matter of pictures, she must have the best or none; and so contents herself with increasing her stock gradually. She is fortunate, however, in being the possessor of an abundant supply of hand-woven linens, in a variety of sizes and shapes, which had been embroidered in cross-stitch by several patient grandmothers. Pillow slips of the same material were in generous quantity, which have been put into use also.

In the bedrooms, the walls were left simple in finish, painted in warm tints, against which the stripes could be shown off to advantage. The beds are covered with spreads of linen, finished with lovely border patterns, and the pillows dressed to match. Scarfs for bureaux, dressing tables and tables were in harmony, also. A strip placed lengthwise on the wall space over the bed gives a homelike touch to the corner and relieves the large space which would otherwise have been apparent. The color note and design of the strip afford just the right value as a decorative medium. Vertical strips, on which the lower portion was designed, have been used successfully to break large spaces on either side of the bureau or hanging bookshelf, as the room demands.

In the hall, a landing has been made cozy by the addition of an attractively designed strip of linen over a table, and another placed behind on the wall. In the dining room, abundant opportunity for utilizing the pieces is afforded, as covers for the buffet, dining and serving tables and over the low side table, placed horizontally. The walls of the living rooms are done in soft yellow, and the broad glass doors which separate the large apartments are draped with graceful folds of golden linen, finished with brown, which adds to the harmony of the rooms.

Throughout the entire home, there is reflected a decided impression of

the true spirit of home making, showing without question that those who live in it are enjoying the privilege and bringing the beautiful into it from their contact with the outside world. There is a spacious attic workshop, in which the boys spend many pleasant hours, making useful articles as they are needed in the home. And this workshop is not a whit less attractive than any of the other rooms, since the mother of the family believes that the work will be done better if wrought amidst favorable surroundings. A few good pictures are on these walls, the beauty of which gives one a stimulus to do one's best.

It is the gradual accumulation of home furnishings, selected and made with a thought to the rest of the surroundings, that tends most often to lend the real atmosphere to the home. The house which is furnished once and for all, and then considered finished, will be almost certain to seem cheerless before long and devoid of the welcoming power, without which any home is a failure. Unless there are constant little additions which speak of real interest, one feels that people merely exist in the house, not live there.

## Decorating the Small Bedroom

With the first fall days, the younger daughter of the family determined to decorate her room anew, having received the assurance that she was quite justified in wishing it refurbished. With a private notion that she was now capable of judging the new scheme unaided, and thinking that it would be much more fun to do it this way, she made several mysterious trips to the department store of her choice and then closeted herself in her room, with the chattering sewing machine as her sole companion. It was with no little interest, therefore, somewhat mixed with well-concealed amusement, that the family awaited the results of her adventure into this new field. In what seemed to Mother a surprisingly short time—when one is used to make draperies carefully—they were allowed to inspect the results for themselves.

It was with an air of confidence, not unmixed with satisfaction, it must be admitted, that she ushered in the little group to behold the transformation. Only those who have been called upon to admire something which obviously pleases its owner to the last degree and over which, however, it is impossible for them to become enthusiastic, will appreciate the awkward pause which immediately followed the disclosure. For it was evident to the onlooker that the daughter was the only one who was satisfied with the results. Something must be said quickly, thought the family, wondering what would be the least painful and still the truth. "It's very unusual, isn't it?" commented the sister, guardedly, more than grateful for the word.

"It's all right and just what you wanted," said Mother, less successful in the attempt. But there was no possibility of avoiding the issue.

"I know you don't like it a bit," said the youngest daughter, disappointedly. "Anyway, I do, and I have to live in it, so I don't care." But she did care, however, enough to ask for suggestions a little later on.

"There's too much of it, that's all," explained her sister thoughtfully. "If you had just used that figured material for hangings, table cover and pillows, it would have been all right; but, when you use it as a bed cover too, it jumps at you in that small room and spoils the entire effect. I'd use a solid blue cover for the bed and that material for a variety of pillows of attractive shapes, instead, or else cut off one wide strip to go against the wall space behind the bed," she advised. "You could make one large slip cover for the sleeping pillow and use the strip at the side, and the effect would be just as good. Then you would have enough to make cushions for that armchair and so distribute the colors more skillfully."

It took but a short time to carry out this plan successfully, and the younger daughter was generous in her enthusiasm and satisfaction at the change. "Isn't it strange how much better it looks to have the spread a neutral tone, instead of figured, in this small room!" she exclaimed. "Now the pattern shows up more effectively, too, and it's ever so much better in every way," she added, gratefully, having learned that it is really difficult to enjoy an effect of which the family does not approve.

## The New Kimonos

Gay kimonos are being made of printed wool challis, designed in fruit or flower forms or in delicate Japanese patterns.

## Color in the Carpet

## PROHIBITION WORK TO BEGIN IN NORWAY

World League Against Alcoholism Sends First Representative From the United States to Take Part in the Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**—The Rev. David Ostlund, the first representative of the World League Against Alcoholism to leave this country in the interests of world-wide prohibition, has sailed on the Scandinavia for Christianity, Norway. He will reach Norway in time to take part in a nation-wide prohibition campaign which will end with the election, Oct. 5 and 6. After this, he will go to Sweden, on the invitation of the leading temperance workers, among them the Hon. Edward Wavrincky, member of the Swedish Legislature and national chief of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

Before sailing, Dr. Ostlund declared that not only does he expect to be cordially received by the temperance workers abroad, but by representatives of the governments.

"There is a tremendous movement in favor of prohibition in the Scandinavian peninsula," he said. "The three countries have a population of approximately 12,000,000 people and something like 10 per cent of these belong to organized temperance bodies. There is, therefore, a distinct sentiment against alcoholism which has been crystallizing for years. This sentiment is encouraged by the government and the Scandinavian parliaments have for some time past been officially supporting temperance societies by appropriations. Hundreds of thousands of 'kroners' are contributed each year by the government to the temperance cause and each society which receives its contribution is allowed to carry on its educational work in its own way. The liquor traffic is tolerated in these countries by the people and by the government just as it has been tolerated in other places because of traditions and of its legal rights. But the people, backed by the government, are now fighting to free themselves from it."

The World League Against Alcoholism has been invited to send me as its representative to help in the campaigns in these countries, and I feel that conditions are very favorable for a victory, especially in Norway and Sweden. In Sweden, the government reduced the consumption of alcoholic liquors during the war, until the country at present is almost dry, so it will not be very hard to finish the job there. The Swedish people as a nation are temperate, and are largely in favor of complete abolition."

Dr. Ostlund spent several years in Iceland, where he did much toward helping to make that country dry in 1912. In 1915 he came to America, and became associated with the Anti-Saloon League of Michigan, and worked also in Minnesota.

## PROHIBITION FIGHT IS NOT YET WON

Vigilance Essential if Gains Are to Be Maintained, Say Officers of State Anti-Saloon League

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—Prohibition sympathizers need not feel that they have won their fight, according to views expressed by William Jennings Bryan, so long as the brewers of this country boast that their convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, is the largest in history. Mr. Bryan has come here at the request of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League to tell prohibition workers what still remains to be done before the liquor interests have been completely defeated.

Anti-Saloon League officials point out that prohibition is still ineffective, for two men found guilty of intoxication and creating a disturbance recently in a Boston suburb, told the court that they had obtained their liquor in Washington street barrooms in this city.

The brewers are circulating petitions in this State in a campaign to make 4 per cent beer legal.

The liquor interests know that such a petition is a virtual demand that our legislators violate their oaths to support the Constitution, and they know that by such action they are holding the Constitution in contempt," asserts Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, who says that under the law any beverage containing one-half of one per cent is intoxicating.

"Mr. Bryan points out that no law can be stronger than the public sentiment which supports it, and he develops the scientific, economic, and moral reasons why every right-minded citizen should support prohibition. He presents the case so lucidly and so frankly that the league is confident that this tour is doing a great deal to dispel the general lethargy among prohibition sympathizers."

**INDIAN CONFERENCE PLANS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**—An Indian conference, under the auspices of the Central Committee on Indian Affairs will be held Sept. 24-26 at Wichita Kansas. Instead of Oklahoma City, it was announced at the headquarters of the committee here. The conference will consider the religious education of Indian youth, neglected children, and the economic and social life of Indians, with reference to all citizenship. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and others from the Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia, will be part in the conference.

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## REVIEW OF THE FLAX SITUATION

Linen Industry Hampered by the Present Shortage and New Sources of Supply Sought—Reports From Soviet Russia

**SPECIAL FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Shortage of flax is seriously hampering the linen industry, according to reports from Belfast, and British manufacturers are searching about for new sources of supply. The current crop in Ireland is reported short and of inferior quality. Stocks of fiber in the United Kingdom are said to be fast running out and prices are rapidly advancing. The Belgian crop is good, but it is expected that the Belgian spinners, lacking their former supplies from Russia, will retain most of it for their own needs. In these circumstances, it is natural that British spinners are looking anxiously to Russia, whence came 75 per cent of their fiber in former years, and are wondering when conditions will restore this source of supply. It is reported that a rumor in the Dundee market of the shipment of a few thousand pounds of Russian flax recently gave some encouragement to the Scottish trade.

A special committee of the British Board of Trade, appointed to inquire into the flax situation, recently estimated that of the annual requirements of the United Kingdom before the war, which were normally about 300,000 tons, Russia contributed from 20,000 to 80,000 tons, Ireland about 20,000 tons, and France, Holland, and Belgium together about 10,000.

"The effect of the war upon all these external sources of supply," says this report, "was nothing short of disastrous." The flax-growing districts in Belgium and parts of northern France were the first to be overrun by the enemy, and the collapse of Russia in 1917 practically removed the chief remaining source of supply. The Dutch crop has also been very seriously reduced by war conditions, while the share of that crop obtainable by the United Kingdom was reduced to a minimum. The districts where Russian flax is produced are still not easily accessible to the British industry, while the free export of flax from Belgium, Holland and northern France is unlikely to be resumed for some time to come."

### Available Flax in Russia

Despite the decreased production due to the war and the revolution, there are indications that Russia has had a considerable surplus of flax which would become an important factor on the international market if it were available. Prior to the war, Russia produced about 75 per cent of the world's yield of flax. Her nearest competitor, Austria-Hungary, produced only 9 per cent; while Germany produced 3 per cent, and all other countries the remaining 9 per cent. The total area under flax cultivation in Russia in 1912 was about 2,800,000 acres, yielding about 500,000 tons of flax, of which some 250,000 tons were exported. In 1912 and 1913 the average value of the Russian flax exports amounted to \$43,000,000. The chief markets for this fiber were Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, and France. By the Brest-Litovsk treaty Russia gave up nine of her important flax growing provinces (about 26 per cent of her entire flax area, yielding 31 per cent of her total supply). Moreover the Germans in withdrawing from Kov and other rich flax regions, completely sacked these territories of all flax. The necessity for planting and sowing in former flax fields is estimated to have made a further reduction of about 20 per cent in the cultivation in the areas remaining under the Russian Republic. Despite this enormous loss in production, Russian report on the flax situation during the first year of the revolution stated that conditions were "comparatively favorable" and anticipated that the domestic needs would be amply supplied with fiber which was being bought up chiefly through the cooperative associations.

Available statistics show that in some cases the supply gathered by the cooperatives actually exceeded that of previous years. Thus, for instance, the Central Cooperative Association reported that it had gathered 90,000,000 pounds, as against 25,800,000 pounds in the preceding year. To overcome the effects of the stagnation during the early months of the revolution, the Central Textile Administration in Moscow appropriated 50,000,000 rubles for the purchase of flax for the factories. A bureau on flax was instituted which organized a network of sowing stations throughout the principal flax districts. This bureau given a further appropriation of 50,000 rubles last December for purchase of fiber.

### Swedish Report

A report published by the economic council in Moscow in February reviewed the steps taken toward stimulation of the industry and asserted that "the period of stagnation on the market which has been due to the organization of the industry has of course given way to quite perceptible activity."

In the beginning, this report continued, "it was difficult to organize purchase of flax, since those in charge of the flax bureau were not in position to over-step the limit of prices and were compelled to turn to the government standard instruments. The peasant producers did not immediately get used to new requirements and therefore offered their flax only in very small quantities and only when asked to do so by a keen need of money. After the holidays, as a result of a publicity campaign which

explained the advantages the new system offered to the producers, the offers of flax to the receiving stations greatly increased, and purchases have been carried on with great success."

The source of supply and the conditions of purchase varied in different localities according to circumstances. In some cases purchases were made direct from the producers, and in others from the cooperatives and from former merchants. Purchases from the peasant producers appear to have met with the most difficulty, proceeding very slowly at first, especially in the Viatka and Vologda districts where the growers demanded higher prices. According to the report, it was believed that the large supplies of flax left over from the preceding year would have a tendency to restrain these price demands, and that the receipts of the government agencies would become brisker as soon as a supply of manufactured articles made it possible to put the transactions practically on a barter basis. For instance, it was estimated that there were large supplies of flax—from the crops of the two previous years—in one of the districts of the government of Kostroma, which the growers were holding in anticipation of the forthcoming March fair. With the opportunity to buy manufactured articles which the fair would afford, it was expected that the peasants would be willing to sell at the fixed prices. The great problem was to provide a supply of manufactured wares, textiles, clothing, tools, etc., for which the farmers would be willing to exchange their stocks.

### The Cooperatives' Part

Up to January 15 the government receiving stations and the cooperatives reported receipts of over 21,600,000 pounds of flax. The cooperatives, it appears, continue to play a large part in the industry. A later report, published by the Central Textiles Committee in April, gave the total receipts from the principal flax producing districts as more than 100,000,000 pounds, of which more than half had been gathered through the cooperatives. A member of the staff of the Economic Council in a statement printed in a Swedish paper gave the total stocks on hand last March as 306,000,000 pounds. Supplies were still coming in, and this official predicted an increase of at least 72,000,000 pounds before the next harvest. Mr. William C. Bullitt, in his report upon conditions in Russia during his visit last April, places the flax industry among the few that had adequate supply of raw material. A more recent report transmitted from the Stockholm bureau of the Standard Daily Trade Service stated that the Russian textile industry was relatively well off, "a large proportion of hands being kept steadily occupied, mostly with flax and linen weaving."

As a result of the complete stoppage of exportation, which amounted to 50 per cent of the total pre-war production, it seems certain that Russia must have a considerable surplus of flax on hand, even allowing for a greatly decreased yield and the increased domestic consumption due to the extensive use of the fiber as a substitute for cotton. The commercial representative of the Moscow Government in New York recently announced that 216,000 tons of flax were stored in Russia ready for sale and shipment abroad as soon as trade is resumed. In confirmation of this, the German press lately published a wireless message from Moscow which called attention to the stocks of raw material accumulated in Russia under the blockade. "More than 200,000 tons of flax," this message stated, "and 100,000 tons of hemp, of the old harvest, are at the disposal of the economic organs of the Soviet Government. The new harvest promises to be superabundant and to afford an even greater surplus for exchange with foreign countries."

With regard to present cultivation, there have been reports that the peasants were indisposed to sow more area in crops than they wanted for their own needs. This, however, was emphatically denied by the Commissioner of Agriculture in an interview with an English journalist last February. He stated that, on the contrary, the last reports gave them the right to hope for a greater sown area this year than ever before. The shortage of cotton, and the extreme necessity of maintaining the textile industry, which provides the chief commodities of exchange between the cities and the food producing farmers, has directed the energetic attention of the government toward encouraging and stimulating flax production in every way.

### Swedish Demand a Factor

In view of the present shortage, which is affecting the linen industry through the entire world, the ultimate disposition of the Russian flax surplus is a matter of interesting conjecture. In the trade which Sweden was developing with central Russia in 1918, before the blockade intervened, flax was one of the principal items taken in exchange for Swedish manufactured wares. The Social Demokraten, the organ of Branting, the leader of the Swedish Government Party, was recently quoted in dispatches as declaring that the time had come for Swedes to reenter the Russian trade and for Sweden to arrange economic relations with Moscow. This circumstance has not escaped observation in England. A member of the British Parliament asserted a few days ago that a "brisk trade" has already been resumed between Sweden and Russia. It may well be, therefore, that Swedish importers are planning to absorb some of the Russian flax surplus. A request for 6000 tons of flax was one of the items in the recent note from the German Government to the Allied Reparation Commission, setting forth the raw materials which Germany desires to purchase abroad for the next two months. At the same time press dispatches state that a trade commission from Moscow has recently arrived in Berlin, and the Vorwärts, which often represents official opinion, suggests that Germany should consider the question of establishing trade relations with the Soviet Government. The Ger-

man linen manufacturers, hampered by shortage of flax, and unlikely to secure their requirements from western Europe, must be scanning the east for a possible solution to the pressing problem of restoring their industry.

### ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE SEEKS WORLD FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Reorganization of the Anti-Saloon League of America for national, international and state work, was under discussion here on Wednesday at an executive session of conference of about 100 state superintendents, members of executive committees, headquarters superintendents and field workers. Many speakers before the conference urged the adoption of a plan of reorganization which was presented.

World-wide work, declared Dr. A. J. Barton of Louisiana, is the greatest call that has come to the league during any period of its history. He could see no reason why the league workers should fold their tents and quit work simply because the fight had succeeded in America. The call to fight alcoholism the world over, he declared, is as imperative as the call to preach the gospel. Dr. P. A. Baker, of Montgomery, Alabama, general superintendent of the league, presided over the meeting.

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# EDUCATIONAL

## WELSH PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CARDIFF, Wales—There is perhaps no more hopeful thing in European civilization today than the revival of popular concern for education. At its best—and the best is in this case widely spread—it signifies a disposition to commit the future of the world more to the spiritual realm of activity and less to the mechanical apparatus of physical power. It is true, of course, that ancient habits of human thought yield slowly, and they are very far from being eradicated in this educational renaissance. They may be trusted to try their best to use this new activity in the old and fallacious way; and they are vigorously at work now.

Much of the driving force in the new demand for the improvement in educational standards is supplied by those who are anxious that education should justify itself by reenforcing the "efficiency" of the Nation, either from the point of view of economic production or of military strength. But it is still true that the main inspiration springs from two sources.

The first is the demand of workers that they and their children should be effectively free to claim a larger share in the satisfying goods of human life; and the second—not perhaps so clearly articulate as the first, but growing daily in precision and authority—is the perception that the goods which genuinely satisfy are spiritual. Interest is keen.

In the preparation of this renaissance, Wales has certainly played an honorable part. Nowhere in the British Isles is there a keener interest in education, or a warmer desire to make generous provision for it. Scotland is still in some ways educationally the most advanced of the four kingdoms; but in the last 40 years not even Scotland can show so rapid, and in the mean, a sound development of its educational system, as has taken place in Wales since the great popular campaign of the eighties issued in the establishment of the Welsh intermediate schools.

The very rapidity of that advance has made certain problems more difficult, and there are still serious enough defects in Welsh educational effort. In conveying the situation in Wales to one's attention and emphasis fall naturally on the defects. But whatever may be said as to these should not be allowed to obscure the great progress that has been made, and the national endeavor which has made that progress possible.

If one is to understand the dimly, and the promise of this situation, it is essential to realize something of the environment within which the Welsh educational movement is set. For it is clear, even to the most casual observation, that the educational movement is only one significant part of a cultural development of greatest interest and importance.

### Nationally Conscious

Wales, like most small nations in Europe, and indeed prior to most continental nations, has become quite conscious of its existence, and of its right to existence, as a separate national entity. Wales is not another Scotland; and since, for good or ill, it has won the firm and somewhat negative political objective which it had before the establishment of the Church (of England) in Wales, there is no great likelihood that it will become Sinn Fein. Nevertheless, the consciousness of an authentic and allied Welsh Nation is a real and important fact, which is shaping educational policy, and which will shape other movements before it has lost its vitality.

Not again, as in Ireland, the industrial area of Wales disturbs the homogeneity of the country. There is here no active opposition to the national aspiration. But in so far as industrial and commercial prosperity depends upon the maintenance of perfectly free contact between England and Wales, and again, in so far as a considerable part of the capital employed in Welsh industry is under English control, there is no great interest in the recognition of the special character of Welsh life, and in the unity of its embodying itself in local institutions.

Moreover, South Wales is primarily an industrial area, and therefore tends to reproduce in its cities and towns but the outward semblance but the inner interests and dispositions of urban life almost everywhere. This fact makes it difficult to adapt in the soil of that urban civilization the special forms and activities with which Wales feels itself particularly concerned.

### Southward Drift

One has to remember also that the centre of economic forces is driving Welsh population steadily to the south. Wales is a mountainous country and communications between north and south are long and expensive; for instance a journey from Cardiff to Paris occupied, before the war, less time than one to Carnarvon.

Hence, the population which comes from the agricultural areas of west and North Wales to the mines and metal works of South Wales, tends to stabilize itself there; and where population is, there are the centres in which many of the most attractive activities must be carried on. Both Wales and West Wales, especially the former, are the cradles of the leaders of the Nation. The north is the home of the purest and most idiomatic Welsh speech; among the poets, dramatists, musicians and preachers of Wales, certainly the greater number spring from the thinly scattered homesteads in the north. But they live in the

south, drawn by the schools, the churches, the theaters, the courts, and other forms of communal enterprise which are to be found only where there is wealth enough to maintain them.

So that the Welsh tradition and the Welsh inspiration have to shape themselves somehow within the cosmopolitan and formless civilization of the industrial south; which means, in the end, that they must transform industrialism itself into something expressive of their own quality.

There are other factors to be considered. But it may be convenient here to note how the danger of this possible disruption of urban and rural Wales, and the recognition of the special importance of rural Wales, in providing the impulse toward a genuine and expressive Welsh culture, have shaped the actual structure of the Welsh University. Three university colleges existed in Wales before they were federated into a single university: one in Aberystwyth (in West Wales), one in Cardiff (the heart of the industrial south), and one in Bangor (in the extreme northwest). A fourth college will shortly be established at Swansea, the second city of the south, 40 miles west of Cardiff, but more thoroughly Welsh in character and tradition.

Four university colleges appear to be rather a dissipation of energy; for Wales has just 2,000,000 inhabitants, one-half of whom belong to the southern county of Glamorgan. In some important ways, there is a serious loss arising from such a subdivision. The staffs of these colleges, assembled as colleagues in one or two institutions, would certainly be able to do so to allocate the teaching work as to give the individual professor greater opportunity for preparation in that branch of his subject to which he is specially drawn, and much more leisure for research. The burden of the elementary work in every department would be diminished, and the more advanced students might have more skillful and individual attention. Moreover, granted the existence of three or four colleges, the unified government of the degree schemes of the colleges must necessarily be a cumbersome and difficult business. Federal universities are notoriously difficult to run, and the Welsh university has been no exception.

**BUFFALO HIGH SCHOOL CHANGES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—A marked adjustment of high school work took place here when the schools reopened this autumn. It had been the custom to retain for a year in the grammar schools throughout the city, pupils who had completed eight years of elementary study. Such classes were known as the ninth grades, and they received their first year of high school instruction in the grammar schools. This year the ninth grades were transferred to the five high schools.

Racial changes in organization were inevitable, as were also modifications and additions in the courses of study to keep them abreast of the times. In the largest of the high school buildings, the Hutchinson-Central, 2400 young people are now comfortably accommodated in space originally designed for 1700. M. Smith Thomas, the recently appointed principal, ingeniously operates two schools in one, the 700 freshmen having their own activities, and all the privileges of this building, which is a model plant of its sort.

The new course of study prepared by Mr. Thomas and a committee of teachers offers 10 courses from which pupils may choose. As the first year is identical in each of these except in the college entrance course, pupils have the distinct advantage of finding themselves before being compelled to decide upon their future calling.

The carpenters' class in the Chicago schools has been in operation for 18 years, and was established by Mr. Cooley when he was superintendent of the Chicago schools.

"The carpenters' class is a testimonial to the effective cooperation possible between trades union, and employers' and school authorities," says Mr. Cooley.

### The Commercial Courses

The commercial continuation school also has several groups in its care. Most important, of course, are the boys and girls from 14 years up, who are employed by the banks, department stores, and other business concerns. These young people attend an hour or more daily. The course of study includes English, arithmetic, penmanship, typewriting, stenography, accounting, civics, history, commercial geography, calculating and banking machines; in fact, an almost complete list of commercial and allied subjects. A choice of studies is permitted, one requirement being that where the student's program includes more than one subject, English is required.

Pupils are grouped in their study rooms according to their courses, with a teacher especially gifted in that branch to supervise their entire year's activity. For instance, the pupils preparing for college will often hear talks on the various colleges from their study-room teacher, and will be better equipped for the advantage of higher education than if their preparation had been exclusively academic.

In the commercial courses frequent visits will be made to plants and offices in the city to reinforce the teaching of the classroom. Hutchinson-Central is organizing two orchestras and an ambitious band, as well as two active choruses.

Many of the changes noted here are preparatory to the transition to the intermediate school plan to be used when the twelve new intermediate buildings shall be erected, for which the city appropriated \$8,000,000. Mr. Charles P. Alvord, the assistant superintendent, largely responsible for the ease with which Buffalo is making the transition, reports that changes are being made with most gratifying success.

## CONTINUATION IDEA IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Probably few phases of twentieth century social service approach in importance the aim of the continuation school movement, says Edwin G. Cooley, principal of Chicago's continuation school system and former superintendent of schools of Chicago.

"There can be no doubt that the continuation school is far reaching in its scope and results," Mr. Cooley declares. "There are upward of 20,000 young people in Chicago, between 14 and 16 years of age, who have left the elementary school to go into employment of some kind. The continuation school is society's attempt to provide guidance and instruction for this vast army of boys and girls at the most critical stage of their careers."

### Fourfold Problem

"The fourfold problem of the continuation school has been summed up in this way:

"It must strengthen and deepen the moral ideas of the youth and give him other moral ideals developed out of his new surroundings and new experiences.

"It must put him into social relations with the community and state.

"It must advance his vocational training, and in connection with this, develop his general education.

"It must fill up the gaps in general training which seem likely to be detrimental to success in the vocational world.

"Of these four ideals, there can be no question that the third, vocational efficiency, because of its appeal to the young worker, is the logical basis for the instruction given in the continuation school. Through their vocational interests, the boy and girl workers are brought to see their relations to society and to the state, and to realize the advantage, if not the necessity, of a broad, intellectual development. Thus, it will be seen that the continuation school is not interested primarily in teaching a trade or a craft; it is concerned with trades and crafts mainly because they serve as an incentive to the boy and girl workers to secure the cultural and vocational training necessary for the man and the citizen. The youthful worker must be a learner as well as an earner if he has been recognized as qualified under the department's regulations for the preliminary education, training, etc., of teachers, shall be entitled thereto, as from May 16, 1919, to receive (independently of any payment made to him or her out of any bequest or endowment the object of which is to secure special emoluments to any class of teachers or to the teachers of any special locality) payments not less than he or she would be entitled to receive under the terms of the following minimum national scales: For the teachers employed by any educational authority submitted by that education authority for the approval of the department in terms of section 6 of the Education (Scottish) Act, 1918, shall be such that every teacher in their employment who has been recognized as qualified under the department's regulations for the preliminary education, training, etc., of teachers, shall be entitled thereto, as from May 16, 1919, to 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## THE HOME FORUM

**"La Vendée" and "The Warden"**

"At each successive stage of Anthony Trollope's literary advance, what he wrote was, throughout his office days, suggested by no pre-meditated adventurous effort or misgiving," writes T. H. S. Escott in his "Anthony Trollope," "but was colored and conditioned by the shifting circumstances of his daily routine. His surroundings, whatever for the time may, might have been, provided his scenes. Out of past reminiscence, when still from present observation, grew his situations. It was not in his nature to live two lives, one that of a post-office servant, the other that of an author. He made a single life subservient to ends, one official, the other literary. To this must be added the twofold obligation to his mother . . . the earliest and most stable foundation of his fame. From the clerical references shown in 'The Vicar of Bullifield' he imbibed his dislike of evangelicalism and its representatives. Trollope, too, by early initiating himself into the mysteries of feminine character, imparted to him the skill of feminine analysis displayed throughout each of his stories that won true lasting popularity. . . . Her sympathetic insight into French life and thought attracted her son to the same subjects, and go some way toward explaining the choice of a theme for his first novel, 'La Vendée.' That book brought the author the first money he made by his pen, £20.

Except perhaps the cultured and refined high churchmanship of the minister which gives the story its tone, nothing of parental inspiration can be seen in the general temper, the subject matter, the dramatic personage, their settings of the book that followed 'La Vendée' after an interval of five years, first raised its writer to a recognized place among the novelists of his time. This was 'The Warden.' Its glimpses of cathedral life, cloister, and of their dignitaries their duties, or in the private ease of their homes, owe nothing, whether regards treatment or feeling, to Trollope's evangelical caricature. . . . Trollope always disclaimed special first-hand intimacy with clerical life or exclusively clerical society. As a fact, however, something of the sort had always been familiar to him, if not from personal experience, still from family tradition. His mother, a London merchant's son, actually a dignified and well-knownshire vicar, might easily, if seen from portraits alone, have suggested particular features and whole manners for the Barchester gallery. In connection with the course of his author's general development being traced, 'The Warden' is a mark for other reasons than that that serves his earliest introduction to public as a novelist who had not



Near Fort Steele, British Columbia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

mistaken his calling, and whose works must be read. . . . Its way, however, to popularity was won by slow degrees. While opening the Barchester series, 'The Warden' did not complete its growth into world-wide favor till that series had advanced some way."

"Apropos of his start with this book, Trollope, in 1856, told Lord Houghton that only seven hundred and fifty copies were printed, that they remained over ten years in hand, but that he regarded the book with affection because, after having previously written and published for ten years to no satisfactory purpose, he had made £9 2s. 6d. by the first year's sale. 'Since then,' he added with quiet satisfaction, 'I have improved even upon that.'

"From the biographical point of view . . . 'The Warden' is especially interesting from being the second full revelation of its author's attitude to life and character at the dawn of his literary success. The pervading temper of 'The Warden' closely resembles that previously shown in 'La Vendée,' and may therefore be described as one of social, moral, and intellectual conservatism."

"Both novels, in Trollope's own words to the present writer, grew out of The Times correspondence columns during a dull season of the fifties.

The letters raised and argued, for several days or weeks together, the controverial issue whether a beneficed clergymen could be justified in systematic absenteeism from the congregation for whose spiritual welfare he was responsible.

The ecclesiastic who had supplied the subject for this newspaper discussion was first vehemently attacked by open enemies and candid friends; he then received the best defense possible from zealous partisans;

and so, after an empty bout of argument, the matter ended. With Anthony Trollope it had just begun. The whole question appealed strongly to his natural turn for social casuistry, especially of the disputatious sort.

The disclosures of personal motive,

rivalry, and object, as the discussion widened and advanced, were personalized by his imagination in a company of concrete forms. The letters came from many different persons, and combined every possible variety of opinion. None of the correspondents were known to the novelist.

Who, he asked himself, were these Times letter-writers in private life?

What manner of men did they seem to their associates in the church and the world, to their families at home, to their friends abroad?

"Thus did strong imagination, as Hippolyta puts it, call for the first time into existence beings who, though now belonging to a past order, for the Victorian age were as full of actuality as Septimus Harding and Archdeacon Grantly, and who will be scarcely less useful to the nineteenth century historian than, in their pictures of the early Georgian period, both Lecky and Macaulay found Congreve's Parson Barnabas, Fielding's amiable evangelical Parson Adams, and his antithesis, Parson Trulliber.

. . . The social atmosphere breathed,

and the men and women brought before us in the Barchester novels are not dominantly, still less, exclusively, clerical. Some of the most popular types are introduced chiefly for the purpose of connecting the more or less ecclesiastical fictions that followed 'The Warden' with the panorama of church dignitaries that formed Trollope's early speciality. Even in 'Barchester Towers' several of the sketches most conspicuous for inherent vitality are altogether lay. The Stanhopes, and of these the Signora above all, who makes of her sofa a throne before which the Barchester

manhood prostrates itself. Mrs. Bold, with her genuine or pretended loves, form the purely secular background against which the Quiverfuls of Puddingdale, the Crawleys of Hogglestock, are thrown out in strong, sometimes painful, but always effective relief."

"What Trollope's sympathies were in 'La Vendée,' such they showed themselves, not only in 'The Warden' but in all his subsequent dealing with social and political topics. 'Ask for the old paths where there is the good way, and walk therein, and find rest therein.' The Hebrew prophet's words might have furnished Trollope with a congenial text for a lay-sermon that would have summed up all his convictions and have reflected, as in a mirror, the essential and deep-rooted conservatism of his mind. . . . His training in the Civil Service had long since deepened his distrust of innovation and his hearty resistance to whatever savored of new-fangled ideas. At the post office, whether serving under Whig or Tory chiefs, he always stood for the strictest traditions of the department. He showed himself as obstinately conservative in the traditions of its routine as his natural tones of mind, fortified by his mother's precepts and prejudices, had caused him to be in politics."

## Idle Hours

Well, but some one will say to me this design of making a man's self the subject of his writing were indeed excusable in rare and famous men, who, by their reputation had given others a curiosity to be fully informed of them. It is most true, I confess it, and know very well that a tradesman will scarce lift his eyes from his work to look at an ordinary man, when they will forsake their business and their shops to stare at an eminent person, when he comes to town; it misbecomes any other to give his own character, but such a one as has qualities worthy of imitation, and whose life and opinions may serve for example.

Cæsar and Xenophon had wherein to found their narrations of the greatness of their own performances, as a just and solid foundation. And it were also to be wished that we had the journal papers of Alexander the Great, the commentaries that Augustus, Cato, Sylla, Brutus and others have left of their actions. Men love and contemplate the very statues of such men both in copper and marble.

This remonstrance therefore is true; but it very little concerns me. . . .

"Tis for some corner of a library or to entertain a neighbor, a kinsman, or a friend, that has a mind to renew his acquaintance and familiarity with this image I have made of myself. Others have been encouraged to speak of themselves, because they found the subject worthy and rich; I, on the contrary, am the bolder, by reason the subject is so poor and sterile, that I cannot be suspected of ostentation. I judge freely of the actions of others, I give little of my own to judge of because they are nothing: I do not find so much good in myself.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 19, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### On Putting Your Back to the Wall

THE workers in Massachusetts seem to be regarding the plans for them to indulge in a general strike, in support of the police, with anything but enthusiasm. The fact is that it is beginning to dawn upon the consciousness, not only of the city but of the State, and not only of the State but of the country, that the police desertion is not a particularly successful advertisement for the organizers of the effort. A great deal has been done to hide the outrages which were perpetrated during the days of riot, but the press of other American cities has not the same reason for drawing a veil over the occurrences which obtains in Boston itself, and so a well known southern paper, with certain old scores on the subject of racial riots to work off, indulges itself in an editorial headed, "The Lesson of Another 'Boston Tea Party,'" and the second edition is scarcely as creditable as the first. And all this is useful in letting daylight in on a situation which needs all the daylight that can be admitted to it.

The shortest way to clear up any situation is always to tell the truth about it, and the truth, in this instance, is that the last edition of the Boston Tea Party shows exactly the delights in store for any city in which the police force is unionized, and so liable to go on a strike, not merely because it may be aggrieved itself, but in sympathy with some other body of organized workers which may have a grievance. The underworld of one great city is, it is to be feared, particularly like the underworld of any other. There was not a great deal of difference in what happened in Boston and what happened, in similar circumstances, in Liverpool, and if the balance of outrage was distinctly on the side of Boston, this was perhaps only because the situation in Liverpool was more rapidly met. Anyway the citizen of a great city who relies for his protection, and for the protection of his family, on the alertness of the police force, is not very likely, after the exhibition in Liverpool and in Boston, to become an enthusiastic supporter of a unionized police force.

This might not have been of so much moment before the war, but, as has been pointed out in these columns, the war has so strengthened the backbone of the once invertebrate "general public," that that body is every day growing in its determination to take a hand in its own affairs, and to protect its own interests. It is all very well to hold inquiries into the methods of the packers and the price of food; but if the packers are to be subjected to inquiry as to the management of their business, the "general public" will also want an assurance that the food shops shall be protected against riot and destruction. That the "general public" intends to obtain this security is becoming tolerably evident in its refusal to be in any way alarmed by the threat of the general strike. Indeed if the "general public" will take time to think, the threat of a general strike, from which it is to be excluded, will strike it as being somewhat humorous. In other words a general strike from which the "general public" is excluded is likely to prove something very like the famous petition of the three tailors of Tooley Street, who assured the Lord Protector, in their own inimitable way, that they were the people of England.

But the simple fact is that the unions themselves are not showing any violent anxiety to support the Boston police. The Boston firemen, for example, do not seem to be at all anxious to play the part of Nero, and watch the city burning while they attend the cinematograph theater. The police, it is true, looked on whilst the mob rioted, but the action has not had the effect of endowing them with any particular popularity. The burning of houses would be even more disastrous than the sacking of shops, and a body of men trained to fight the flames does not seem to be in the least inclined to leave the city to be burnt, even if the police are willing to leave it to be wrecked. Then again, there is the much advertised strike of the steel men. Every day certain of the newspapers do their best to fill very creditably the rôle of the "fat boy" in Pickwick, and to make the flesh of the "general public" creep like that of the "old lady," but whilst the "general public" refuses to allow its flesh to creep, the employees of the steel mills are equally backward in accepting the strike proposal. The simple fact is that so far as can be learned the workers in the great steel mills are not in the least seriously dissatisfied. The conditions everywhere are not, of course, the same; but in the great steel plants the men enjoy conditions of labor, combined with participation in the profits, which makes them wish for the success of the mills rather than see the furnaces banked down.

There was a time when the conditions in the steel works were unquestionably lamentable, but these conditions have long since passed away. Nor, in any case, is the present a favorable time for strikes. The labor conditions everywhere are such that the stoppage of the production of material may easily cause a collapse which will react round the world. The miners in England recognized this when Mr. Lloyd George put before them tremendous responsibility they would incur through insisting on the demands they were making some weeks ago. Yet today the iron-molders in England and Ireland are taking steps which may precipitate a strike, the full consequences of which on the trade of the country it is difficult to foresee. The truth is that the present is the last moment when Capital and Labor should be allowed to bring their quarrels to the arbitration of a judge. This does not mean that Labor should be compelled to accept exorbitant terms, or that Capital should be allowed to take advantage of the dangers of the situation to beat down Labor. It does mean that conditions have arisen in which if Capital and Labor do not settle their disputes amicably, it may be the business of the nation to insist upon a settlement on terms of its own. If the safety of any nation should demand

such an exhibition of firmness, it is to the "general public" that the governments will have to look to support them, and because of this it is necessary that the "general public" should take an interest in conditions which, in the old days, were not supposed to interest it, or to be its business. In other words, having developed a backbone, it must be prepared to put that backbone against the wall if occasion demands.

### Italy and the Balkans

ALTHOUGH the news emanating from Washington to the effect that the whole Adriatic question, so called, has been settled agreeably to all parties concerned is, if well founded, unquestionably good news, it is very essential that there should be no misapprehension as to the conditions under which this compromise has been reached. For whilst the effort that has been made in all allied countries, since the signing of the armistice, to maintain good will amongst the allied peoples has been wholly praiseworthy, it is becoming more apparent, as time goes by, that peace has, more than once, been secured and maintained at a price which should never have been paid.

There is, moreover, nothing to be gained, but everything to be lost by covering up conditions which ought to be recognized and corrected. The great desire of the world as a whole today, however divergent its views as to the best methods of attaining it, is that whatever peace may be finally achieved shall be a lasting peace. It is, therefore, a very sacred duty laid upon those who can, in a measure, discern the true foundation of a lasting peace, not to be deterred by any consideration whatever from insisting that this foundation and none other shall be laid.

One of the first essentials to a lasting peace is good faith. Any settlement that may be arrived at, in regard to the Adriatic or any other question, can only be a permanent and a profitable settlement in proportion as all parties to it are actuated by good faith. Now, it needs to be quite bluntly stated that in her dealings with the Balkan peoples, or, rather, to be more accurate, with the Greeks and the Jugo-Slavs, Italy has not acted in good faith. This is the least that can be said. The accounts that have been filtering through to the outside world ever since the signing of the armistice, last November, of Italian persecution of the Jugo-Slav populations in the liberated lands north of Albania, and of the Greek population in Epirus and in the Dodecanese are today so well established as to leave no doubt on the matter. They are disturbing accounts. In the picture they conjure up one can detect nothing of a country which has learned the lesson of the war, and renounced aggression, but a great deal of a country which, having defeated an ancient rival, is determined to take that rival's place, and to follow him in all his works.

The dogged persistence with which Italy has attempted to thwart the foundation and the just development of the new Jugo-Slav State, and to stand in the way of the natural expansion of Greece, has been one of the most regrettable features of the great negotiations which have claimed the attention of the world during the last nine months. The indictment drawn up against Italy by the special Balkan correspondent of this paper, and published in its columns within the last few days, is deserving of careful study. No nation can hope to succeed, at this day and hour, which resorts to the methods there described. When every allowance has been made for the difficulties facing any government in keeping its representatives abroad firmly under control, the aid which Italy has, apparently beyond question, afforded to Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, wherever, by doing so, she could render more difficult the path of the Greek or the Jugo-Slav statesman, must place her in a strange position when she seeks to make good her claim to be one of the arbiters of the world's peace.

The sooner statesmen inclined to such practices realize that the day of international double-dealing is at an end, the better. Old diplomacy is, slowly but quite remorselessly, being driven into an ever narrower place, and, within a very short time, it will be quite unable to turn either to the right hand or to the left in its effort to escape the detection of an ever more enlightened public opinion. Japan has already found this out in regard to Shantung. Italy, it appears, will have to find it out about many things. "The Consulta," the correspondent already referred to declares, "aspire to the rôle of Austria-Hungary in the Balkans, and seeks, in addition, to secure a position of paramount importance if not actual domination in the Aegean and in Asia Minor." Well, Italy must abandon such aspirations. She must awake to the demands of the times. The sun of the new day is already far too high above the horizon for such policies to be pursued with safety.

### To Work for World Prohibition

WITH a momentum gained through efforts extending over half a century, and accelerated rather than retarded by the inspiration of a sweeping victory in the United States, it seems quite natural that the Anti-Saloon League of America should now wish to give a vigorous push to the world prohibition movement. While, appropriately enough, the league plans to give its aid only in countries in which it is invited to help, it appears reasonable to believe that, in a work of this character, essentially similar everywhere, assistance by an American society, made up of private citizens and therefore altogether unofficial, will be welcomed in other lands.

Convincing testimony was given at the annual convention of the league, held in Washington this summer, that workers in many countries were ready to strive for the abolition of the saloon. Indeed, information was then received that an international league would receive support in more than forty countries. The keynote of the speeches on that occasion was the urgent need of a world-wide ban against intoxicating beverages, and those present organized the World's League Against Alcoholism. The headquarters of the international body are to be in Washington, and arrangements are being made for the first convention to be held in that city, probably in

October, at the same time as the first meeting of the League of Nations.

Evidently much interest in the world movement is being aroused by the lectures now being given in various parts of the United States by Mr. Bryan and by Dr. Howard H. Russell, of Ohio, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and other representatives of the organization. While it is quite safe to say that the national league, like the Prohibition Party, will keep close watch on the methods and degree of success of the enforcement of war-time and constitutional prohibition in the United States, in the recent words of Mr. Bryan to a representative of this paper, with the advent of prohibition in this country the campaign for the safeguarding of the home from the ravages of alcohol shifts from a national to an international point of view. "Having redeemed our own land," said he, "we are ready to join in the effort to emancipate the world, and," he added, cheerfully, "the task will not require as much time as some are inclined to think." Whatever the feeling of others may be concerning Mr. Bryan's apparent optimism in this direction, it is to be remembered that the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages was made illegal in the United States sooner than was commonly predicted. Stronger than ever before, it would seem, must be the force of one point made by the same speaker, namely, that the abolition of the saloon will increase the productive power of the Nation, and that this will prove to be an economic argument which the business men of Europe, Asia, and South America cannot ignore. Still more important, of course, is the added observation that money which might have been spent in the saloon can, under prohibition, be used for the better education of the children, and the intellectual average of the country will thus be raised. Workers against the saloon, and some high public officials, in Mexico, for instance, see the opportunity and pressing need for such a change as this, and Dr. Russell recently said that complete national prohibition in that country was probable, if the league were adequately supported in the work it had been requested to do there. Already, according to this worker, the American league is cooperating in countries which give promise of most rapid success, including New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Scotland.

The league has no doubt learned wisdom through its experience at home, and it will show tact as well as ardor in its attempts to promote in other countries the cause to which it is devoted. Thus it works only where its aid is requested, and in the ways in which the leaders of temperance in the various countries desire. An important part of its contribution will naturally be testimony, both spoken and printed, as to how success has been achieved in the United States, and of the results that have followed prohibition in locality, state, and Nation. The plain facts available to show the improved economic conditions alone will be sufficient to tell their own story.

### Arthur Henderson

TO SAY that the glorious weather which prevailed in the county of Durham, in England, on a certain July day, some sixteen years ago, in any way seriously affected the career of Arthur Henderson, the well-known Labor leader, would, of course, be absurd. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the day in question, the day set apart for the parliamentary by-election for the Barnard Castle Division, was a glorious day. The fact remains also that, because it was a glorious day, in the midst of the haymaking season, the agricultural population of the division decided that whilst by-elections were well in their way, and a journey to the polls well in its place, on a fine day in July, haymaking was more important. Now the agricultural population was Unionist almost to a man, and so it came about that when the poll was declared, Arthur Henderson, the Labor candidate, was at the head of it by forty-seven votes over his Unionist opponent, the Liberal candidate being third on the list.

The incident is interesting enough, but after all, perhaps, not very important. The man who had worked his way up from a molder's bench in the Stephenson works at Newcastle to the position of one of the most able trades union leaders of his day; who had served in turn as member of the Newcastle City Council and the Darlington Borough Council, and was, at the time of his election, Mayor of Darlington, was bound to move on to wider spheres. Parliament, sooner or later, seems to have been his inevitable place.

It is not that Arthur Henderson, who has, within the last few days, been returned once again to Westminster, was ever the kind of man to take the House by storm. The dour Scotsman, very dour indeed, had other aims in view. The House to him has ever been a great workshop. Let who would do the fine speaking, Arthur Henderson was there preeminently to get things done. And so, after a few months, during which the new member for the Barnard Castle Division said little, but worked very hard, the House gradually came to realize that it had in its midst a curiously dogged driving force. It was not asked to consider any new and sweeping measures, although, to be sure, the proposal for the payment of members was first launched upon a House that could hardly believe its ears by the new Labor member; but, for the most part, Arthur Henderson devoted himself very earnestly and very persistently to achievement along accepted lines. Factory legislation, small holdings, old-age pensions, local option, housing, and so forth, all claimed his attention; whilst all the time he was steadily strengthening his position in trades union and Labor circles generally. In 1908 he was elected chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, and from that time to the present day, either as chairman or as secretary, he has always been in the front rank of his party.

So much for Arthur Henderson in the days before the war. The estimate of his record in war time cannot yet, perhaps, be justly made. His splendid, loyal achievements during the early years of the struggle; his sane and sober counsel to Labor on many occasions of difficulty during 1916, when he held the position of Paymaster-General and Labor adviser to the government; and his earnest, devoted efforts and manly straight

speaking in support of war-time prohibition in Great Britain, to mention no other services, must go a long way toward balancing the misjudgments and misconceptions which characterized his support of such schemes as the Stockholm conference. His most recent official public work was, of course, in 1917, when he went to Russia, then in the midst of her first revolution, as a member of the British government mission. But the full story of that mission, like that of many another of the crowded incidents of the last five years, has yet to be written.

### Notes and Comments

REPORT of the Twelfth Annual Mombusho Art Exhibition, lately held in Tokyo and Kyoto, shows how much modern art in Japan is like that of other nations in the way different groups of artists think about it. The "Bunten," as the government art exhibition is called for short, is said to have contained "nothing startling" because so many of the younger artists have challenged its traditions and formed societies by themselves; there is the Bijutsu-in, whose painters insist upon the superiority of the Japanese way of painting; the Nika-kai, whose members prefer to paint after the European manner; and the Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai, or Association for Original National Paintings, which presumably feels that the canvases shown at the "Bunten" are too lacking in originality to invite its members to show their work in such dull company. Nevertheless, the "Bunten" is said to remain the most popular art show in Japan; and that again is doubtless a reason why these scornful artists refuse to join in it.

#### THE GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The flicker with the crescent red  
Above his golden shoulders,  
His golden wings with sable barred,  
The sable shield upon his breast,  
Drops down upon the morning grass  
With sun-in dandelions starred,  
The dew a sparkling mist of gold,  
Within the garden's fastness.

AS A well-known Bostonian and regular contributor to a Boston newspaper has remarked, it was fortunate for the city that prohibition had come into effect before a considerable proportion of the police force decided to desert their duty and allow the elements of disorder two nights of loot and riot before soldiers and citizens restored the town to a self-respecting condition. The policemen called their behavior a "strike"; the Governor of the State called it "desertion," and the opinion of the law-abiding citizenry agreed with his definition. Had the saloons been open, the condition would unquestionably have been much worse, and there would have been a deeper stain on the escutcheon of the old American city.

FOR the first time, very likely, in the history of unusual employments, a man and his wife on an island in the harbor of Los Angeles are building a ship. The "Colored Missionary Yacht," as it is called, grows from the ambition of one man, the Rev. James E. Lewis, who came to America from Liberia, and hopes some day to return there in the ship of his own making, carrying as passengers a company of missionaries for evangelistic work in Africa. The missionaries are to travel free of charge on the missionary ship, guests of the builder and his wife; but the voyage is still a long way off. Meantime the hull stands in the stocks and the building goes forward, a remarkable example of patience and ingenuity, for the shipbuilder must work with such material as can be picked up with practically no working capital. Whatever may be the outcome, the combination of a worthy desire and willing labor makes the enterprise praiseworthy as well as picturesque.

THE story is told by a traveling salesman of two merchants in an American city each of whom ordered a lot of fancy shoes. The dealers did business on opposite sides of the street, and each provided himself with identically the same kind of footwear. The salesman advised pricing the shoes at \$10, and one merchant followed his advice. The other merchant decided for himself and put samples in his window bearing the legend "Only \$8.50." Prospective customers looked in both windows, but long before the \$8.50 shoes had been disposed of the \$10 shoes had all been sold and the merchant was ordering more. The moral of the story apparently is that one factor in keeping up the high cost of living is that there are so many persons in an average American city who spend their money recklessly, and judge the value of what they purchase by the price they are asked for it. At its top notch, in other words, the high cost of shoes is dependent upon the willingness of a sufficient number of people to pay it.

KNOWN to innumerable readers in England, the name of Mr. Nat Gould was practically unknown in the United States, and, to those who hear of him, the thought of any one man writing so many books in the English language as he wrote and creating no acquaintance outside of England seems astonishing. It is probably safe to say that no author in England or America ever wrote a longer list of "best selling" novels, although, says The Manchester Guardian, "no man—nay, no woman—of our time massacred English with so perfect a lack of self-consciousness." He committed, continues the Guardian, every fault possible to a writer, turned out formless sentences, and produced whole pages that would have driven a grammarian to distraction. Nevertheless, he gained an immense public; and this because he carefully regarded the conventions. "In Mr. Nat Gould's books virtue always triumphed, vice met its vile deserts, and if people were made to talk as no people ever talked anywhere, they acted as their reader expected them to act." Mr. Gould seems to have been one of those rare and unsung persons among authors who write naturally and continuously, just the kind of stories that thousands of their fellow men and women enjoy reading.